REPRESSION
OF
FEMALE INFANTICIDE
IN THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

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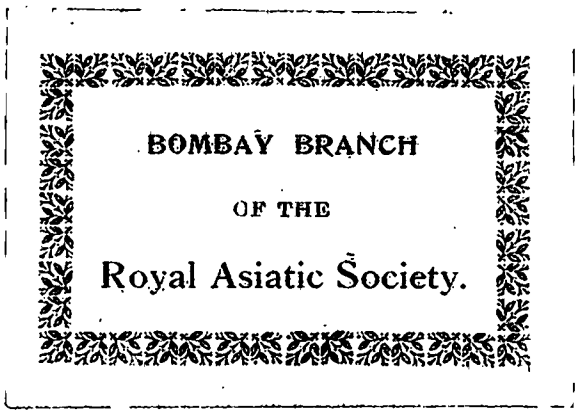

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No. CXLVII.—New Series.

REPRESSION

OF

FEMALE INFANTICIDE

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

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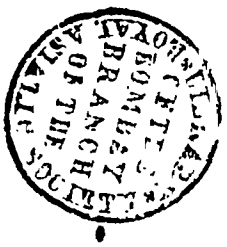
A COMPILATION REPORT, SETTING OUT BRIEFLY ALL THE MEASURES TAKEN TO REPRESS THE CRIME IN GUJARAT AND SOME OF THE NEIGHBOURING NATIVE STATES, AND THE RESULT OF THOSE MEASURES.

BY H. R. COOKE, Bombay Civil Service.

With a Preface

BY REVD. J. WILSON, D.D.



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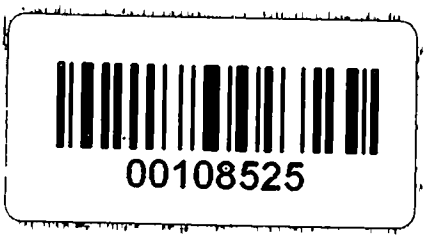
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PREFACE.

NOTES BY DR. WILSON ON THE SUMMARY OF THE REPORTS ON FEMALE INFANTICIDE, PREPARED FOR THE GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

I HAVE more than once perused, not without interest and anxiety, the carefully prepared Summary of the Reports on Infanticide forwarded to me from the Secretariate. They contain a comprehensive and accurate *resumé* of the proceedings of the Bombay Government in the great work of philanthropy for the suppression of this unnatural crime, from the days of Governor Jonathan Duncan and Colonel Alexander Walker, the first promoters of measures in this direction, to the present time. In availing myself of the opportunity afforded me by His Excellency the Governor in Council of briefly commenting upon them, I shall refer to their contents under the headings of the different provinces which they pass under review.

Káthiáwár.

The papers afford reason to believe that in the large and important province of Káthiáwár the horrid and unnatural practice of female Infanticide has now ceased as a custom, and that even individual instances of it as a reprobated and inhuman crime have not been laid to the charge of the Jádejás, or of any of the other tribes by which it was long practised. This is doubtless owing to the blessing of God, vouchsafed to the measures wisely devised by Mr. J. Pollard Willoughby, and faithfully and ably followed up by Colonels Lang and LeGrand Jacob and Mr. Malet and their successors, aided and encouraged as they constantly were by the Bombay Government, and by several benevolent and considerate Chieftains, whom they induced to question the propriety of the customs of their forefathers in the non-conservation of the lives of their own female offspring.

The proportion between the sexes of the Jádejás* in Káthiáwár, according to the latest Census, is given at 9,513 females to 10,641 males.

* This spelling (*Jádejás*) should be preserved, to mark the allegation of these Rajputs that they are the descendants of the ancient *Yadavas* of the Hindu books.

resorted to the same measures for its suppression, as had been found effective to an encouraging extent in Káthiáwár. His successors have continued to follow the same course, and that with satisfactory results. The Report now submitted is perhaps as favourable as could be expected. In 1849 the proportion of girls to boys was given as 276 to 432. In 1873 it is stated as 565 girls to 397 boys. If this be nearly correct, it may account for the greater death-rate of girls to boys mentioned in the report, namely, 36 girls to 25 boys. The Chiefs of the Máhí-Kántá have all along been more easy to deal with in the matter of the suppression of Infanticide than some of their compeers in other districts. The late Rájá of Idar was really an honest enthusiast in the cause of humanity.

Collectorates of Kaira (Khedá) and Ahmedabad in Gujarát.

In the History of the Suppression of Infanticide in Western India, published by me in 1855 (after noticing the discovery of Infanticide in these quarters by Messrs. Fawcett, Webb, Davies, and Hutt), I thus wrote:—"In the East India Company's territories, in which the collectorates now mentioned are situated, infanticide, when proved, must, according to our laws and regulations, be treated as murder. The difficulty of proving the crime, however, which is there generally effected by the parental neglect of infants, without violence, is obviously very great. To counteract the horrid custom, we have the vigilance of our British officials, directing that of the native officials acting under their authority, a stricter system than formerly prevailed of statistical report and registration, and the conventional agreement of the castes implicated to lessen their marriage expenses and to take wives from their immediate neighbours, as first arranged by Mr. Fawcett. If the crime do not immediately disappear, it must be treated emergently by special legislation. As the Government recognises certain rights of castes as social institutions, it is perfectly competent for it, in extreme circumstances, to demand from the Kunbis practising the crime, as proved by the returns of the population, a heavy fine, to be levied on them as a body, and to be raised by the caste authorities which they usually recognize. A law must be framed to authorize their being treated in this case as if they were found in our non-regulation provinces."*

The wisely framed Act introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India by Sir John Strachey, which received the assent

* History of the Suppression of Infanticide in Western India, pp. 426-427.

of the Governor General on the 18th March 1870, and which has been made applicable to the portions of the Bombay Presidency in which Infanticide is practised, sufficiently meets the cases of Ahmedabad and Kaira (Khéda) Districts, referred to with so much precision and detail by Mr. Cooke. I can suggest no improvement of his proposals. I would remark, however, that as the districts referred to are under the British Government, too much attention cannot be devoted to them. Failure in successfully dealing with them would attract the attention of our tributaries, and encourage them in that remissness into which they have so often fallen. I think it would be premature to refrain from the registration of Births and Deaths even in the places in which it would appear that Infanticide has lately ceased as a custom. Indeed, it is much to be desired that such registration should on general grounds be universal throughout India. Summaries of the results of registration, with suitable remarks upon them, might be advantageously communicated to village authorities throughout the country. They would contribute, I am persuaded, to the health as well as the morals of the people, showing, as they would do, the necessity of adopting and maintaining measures for the conservation of human comfort and life.

JOHN WILSON, D.D.

Bombay, 22*nd March* 1875.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE crime of Female Infanticide is, unfortunately, but too well known to India, and has doubtless been practised for many generations by various tribes of the Western Presidency. Its origin is obscure. Infant sacrifice is not required by the Shastras, nor tolerated by Hinduism. The murder of a female infant is indeed declared to be a sin above all sins: a man may be freed from the guilt of killing a Brahman, but nothing can remove the taint of infanticide: and yet, contrary to the voice of religion, contrary, indeed, to the voice of Nature, it is to be feared thousands of this Presidency have not only been guilty of the crime, but have habitually and systematically practised it, until it became a custom which they openly avowed—a custom, so deeply-rooted, that, after years of perseverance and patient endeavour, it is yet doubtful whether the last trace of it has been eradicated. Yet, though the origin* be obscure, the reasons which perpetuated the crime are very clear, and divide themselves into: (1) such as render the marriage of a girl a source of great difficulty and expense; (2) such as render her non-marriage a calamity; and (3) such as tend to a lack of parental affection.

* The following are the traditions regarding the origin of the custom: The Jádejás relate that a powerful Raja of their caste, who had a daughter of singular beauty and accomplishments, desired his Rajgor (domestic Brahman) to affiance her to a prince of desert and rank equal to her own. The Rajgor travelled over many countries without discovering a Chief who possessed the requisite qualities, for where wealth and power were combined, personal accomplishments and virtue were defective. In like manner, where advantages of the mind and the body were united, those of fortune and rank were wanting. The Rajgor returned and reported to the Prince that his mission had not proved successful. This intelligence gave the Raja much affliction and concern, as the Hindus reckon it to be the first duty of parents to provide suitable husbands for their daughters, and it is reproachful that they should pass the age of puberty without having been affianced and be under the necessity of living in a state of celibacy. The Raja, however, rejected, and strongly reprobated every match for his daughter which he conceived inferior to her high rank and perfections. In this dilemma the Raja consulted his Rajgor, and the Brahman advised him to avoid the censure and

Colonel Walker's Report, 15th March 1809, paras. 9—16.

A father may never marry his daughter within his own family, however distant and remote be the connection: he must marry her without it.

Pride of race also prevents a girl being given in marriage except to an acknowledged equal, generally of course a superior.

The supply of girls is thus rendered greater than the demand to men of the higher classes.

Hence suitable matches are few, and generally to be found only at some distance.

But it being a matter of honour that the marriage should take place at the house of the bride's father, who must also entertain the company, he is hereby involved in great expense.

Increased by the customary extravagance of marriage ceremonies and the numerous compulsory presents to the mendicant classes.

The difficulty is also increased by the fact that it has to be surmounted within a limited time.

For a girl unmarried after attaining the age of puberty is considered a disgrace and calamity to her family.

Vide page 33 of Dr. Wilson's History of the suppression of Infanticide in Western India.

"The Shastras also," as well put by Dr. Wilson in his work on this subject, have made no provision of affection and regard for a daughter. She is viewed by them, as far as her parents are concerned, merely as an object to be given away, and that as soon as possible." When then we learn the difficulty found in marrying a daughter, the expense entailed in so doing, and the disgrace involved in not doing so at an early age,

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disgrace which would attend the princess remaining unmarried, by having recourse to the desperate expedient of putting his daughter to death. The Raja was long adverse to this expedient, and remonstrated against the murder of a woman, which, enormous as it is represented in the Shastras, would be aggravated when committed on his own offspring. The Rajgor at length removed the Raja's scruples by consenting to load himself with the guilt, and to become in his own person responsible for all the consequences of the sin. Accordingly the princess was put to death, and female infanticide was from that time practised by the Jádejás.

Vide postscript to Col. Walker's Report, 15th March 1808.

It is also said that some of the early Mussulman invaders of the Jádejá country, united policy to their arms, and sought to consolidate their interests in the country by demanding the daughters of the Rajas in marriage. The high-spirited Jádejás would not brook the disgrace, and pretended they did not preserve their daughters; but fearful of the consequences, and that force would be resorted to in order to obtain what was refused to entreaty, they listened to the advice of their Rajgors in this extremity, and, deluded by the fictitious responsibility which they accepted, the practice of infanticide originated, and has since been confirmed.

combined with a lack of parental affection for her, it is possible to comprehend faintly—imperfectly it may be—the possibility of parents depriving even their own children of the life which would be a source of real ruin or of imaginary disgrace to them.

The evidence on which the proof that this crime has existed, and that as a custom, rests, is three-fold: (1) the open avowal of those concerned in its commission, and general report of outsiders; (2) cases of crime falling under actual observation; (3) Statistics.

Female births generally equal or preponderate over male births. If statistics prove this to be the case in a particular tribe, and yet a census of the living children of that tribe discloses a vast preponderance of the male sex, surely the only inference is that the females are destroyed: and this inference varies with the preponderance of males from absolute proof of the crime as a custom to the faintest suspicion that it may occur in individual cases.

Evidence, in one case, of all three kinds may well be held to be absolute proof of guilt; but if ever the third class of evidence exists alone and unsupported by the others, and if it is not very strong, we must beware of falsely branding with the stigma of foul crime those who may possibly be really wholly innocent of it; for "even in tribes and villages where every female infant is most carefully nursed and reared a certain discrepancy in the number of male and female children is likely to occur, because the age of boys is commonly at marriage greater than that of girls, a girl married at 10 or 11 is commonly entered as an adult in the village of her husband, while a boy of the same age appears as a child."

Vide Mr. Oldham, Collector of Ghazipur's Report, 26th February 1872.

The tribes among whom the crime has prevailed are, as we might expect, those chiefly characterized by great pride of race, viz., the Rajputs of various denominations, who claim to be descendants of the ancient Kshatryas; and that the crime has been customary among them is proved, as we shall presently see, by evidence of each of the classes I have alluded to. Probably in imitation, and no doubt also through similar pride, the Kunbis of Gujarát have likewise been guilty of the crime;

but in their case the evidence was less strong, and is now no longer, though there would appear to be yet reason for believing that the custom has not been utterly abandoned by some Rajputs.

After merely mentioning that the crime was first discovered as a custom among the Rajkumars of Benares in 1789 by Mr. Duncan, the then Commissioner of that place, afterwards in the Non-Regulation Provinces of Káthiáwar, Kutch, Mahi Kanta, and Palunpur, and lastly in the Regulation Province of Gujarát, it will be well to divide the subject, and show briefly but separately for each province the endeavours Government have made for its abolition and the various successes with which such endeavours have been crowned.

KATHIA'WA'R.

Mr. Duncan was made Governor of Bombay in 1795. He early suspected the Rajputs of Kutch and Káthiáwár of the crime of female infanticide, and in 1804 Captain Seton, then on a political mission in Kutch, confirmed his suspicions. 23rd March 1804.

The tribe against whom the earliest efforts were made, and among whom the crime seemed to be most prevalent, were the Jádejás of Kutch and Káthiáwár. Among them indeed it prevailed to so frightful an extent, that Colonel Walker could, in 1808, only hear of five families who had preserved a daughter, although the tribe is populous. *Vide* his report, 15th March 1808 paras. 117—139.

These Jádejás, although generally spoken of as, and claiming to be, Rajputs, appear originally to have been a tribe native to Sind and converts to Mohametism. They were probably expelled from Sind some 500 years ago, and settled themselves by conquest in Kutch. Thence in 1539 they spread into Káthiáwár, and there, surrounded by Hindu Rajput tribes, viz., the Jetwas, Jhallas, and others, they reverted to Hinduism. *Vide* Dr. Wilson's book, page 56 *et seq.*, and Mr. J. Erskine's Report, 30th June 1837, para. 17.

The custom of infanticide was then probably existent among them, and the change in religion was hastened by the necessity of intermarriage with their neighbours, who in turn learnt from their conquerors, and themselves partially adopted the criminal custom, and this the more readily as the conquest of their territory must have considerably impoverished them and rendered their marrying their daughters with suitable magnificence extremely difficult.

The ways in which these tribes put to death their female infants appear to have been various, but two were probably more generally adopted, viz.: (1) the smearing of opium on the breast before giving it to the child, and (2) the drawing of the umbilical cord over the child's mouth to prevent respiration. Death was always caused in these, or other ways immediately after birth. *Vide* Col. Walker's report of 1808, paras. 66 and 79.

In 1807, in accordance with an alliance with the Guicowar, an expedition to settle the Province of Káthiáwár was undertaken by Major Walker, the Resident at Baroda; and this opportunity was taken advantage of to urge the Jádejá Chiefs of the Province to enter into an engagement to preserve their female offspring and that of their clan under penalty of expulsion from their caste and such punishment as the English and Guicowari Governments should determine to inflict.

During the years immediately following there was reason for supposing that this engagement was at least partially ad-

hered to; but in 1812 the Jam of Nawanagar himself, the head of the Jádejá Chiefs, was adjudged guilty of a breach, and Captain Carnac, calling him to account for this and other matters, obtained from him a fine of Rs. 5,000. He was also required to enter into a fresh engagement.

Dated 25th February 1812.

From this time for several years the endeavours of Government were confined to the exertion of influence by the local officers to induce the Jádejás to observe their written engagements, breaches of which were punishable with fine and loss of credit, while fulfilment of the same was to be encouraged with marked tokens of favour. The zeal of the local officers was meantime to be kept up by a system of annual reports.

Vide Secretary's letter, 9th January.

In 1821 Government authorized the throwing of all fines levied on Chiefs for other offences as well as for infanticide (after indemnifying the sufferers by each) into a fund to be distributed in portions to female children preserved. This, however, seems to have escaped attention until 1825, when Government again drew Captain Barnwall's attention to the matter.

Chief Secretary's letter, 28th March 1825.

Vide Resident's letter dated 18th Aug. 1825.

Later on in the same year, the Guicowar, when applied to, readily agreed to give up his share of the fines to the same purpose, and thus originated what has since been known under the name of the Infanticide Fund. It has been used to encourage and protect informers, to reward the preservation of female offspring, and to assist the indigent to marry their girls.

Thus matters remained until 1834, the success attained being very partial and delusive. In this year, however, Mr. Willoughby awakened fresh interest in the undertaking. He began by obtaining returns of the Jádejá population from the Chiefs, and suggested (1) the taking of a more accurate census in the following year; (2) that the Chiefs be required to send half-yearly registers of births, betrothals, marriages, and deaths, each of his own clan; (3) that the annual report be made with greater regularity; (4) that a fresh proclamation be issued to all the Chiefs to remind them of their engagements and warn them of the alertness of Government; and (5) that a circular be sent to all the other Rajput tribes of Káthiáwár, asking them to refuse to give their daughters in marriage to Jádejás except under a stipulation that the female issue of the marriage be preserved.

Vide his report, dated 24th Sept. 1834.

Chief Secretary's letter, 22nd Nov. 1834

These measures were approved by Government and forthwith adopted.

Vide Chief Secretary's letter, 2nd June 1835.

In the same year Thakor Surajee, of Rajkot, was fined Rs. 12,000 for a breach of his engagement, and security was taken from him for future compliance; other convictions follow-

ed and produced a wholesome effect. The first census was submitted to Government on the 30th June 1837, and showed 2,743 males and 424 females living under 20 years of age. In 1841 Major LeGrand Jacob, in his annual report, urged on Government (1) the desirability of offering prizes for the best essay on female infanticide, and (2) the spread of education as a prevention of the crime. Both suggestions met with the approval of Government, though at first it was unwilling to sanction the use of the fund for educational purposes. In 1843, to ensure greater accuracy in the census returns, the Censor was required to furnish the assistance of his wife in his inquiries.

23rd October date of letter.

The only remaining measure to chronicle is the establishment of the Educational Fund in 1847, formed by the voluntary contributions of the Native Chiefs, assisted by the grant of a lakh of rupees by Government from the Infanticide Fund. By these means a high class vernacular school was opened at Rajkot, with branches at some of the capitals of the principal Native Chiefs.

April 1847.

As a result of the measures now described, Colonel Lang was able in 1850 to report that the practice of infanticide had become almost entirely extinct in the province.

31st December 1850, para. 6.

The census for the year showed 7,353 males to 3,237 females and 288 boys to 278 girls born during the last twelve months. Since 1850 efforts have been mainly directed to the improvement of the annual census and statistical returns of births, deaths, &c., and constant, though but little availing, endeavours have been made to limit the extravagant expenses attached to marriage. Such is the outline of the efforts Government have made to eradicate female infanticide in Káthiáwár. The result has been genuine success: the criminal custom has clearly been got under, the last conviction having taken place so long ago as 1854, and no cases of suspicion even having been recently reported. The proportion between the sexes last year was 10,461 males to 9,513 females.

Baee Nathi convicted, 12th July.

Notwithstanding this happy result, there seems to be some danger arising from the fact that the number of girls remaining unbetrothed is annually increasing, and successful measures to remedy this growing evil have yet to be devised. Besides the Jádejás, the action above described has reference also to the Sumras, Jetwas, and Mhowur Mecana tribes of Káthiáwár.

KUTCH.

In this province the first effort was made by Colonel Walker in 1807, when he sought to induce the Rao, through his Minister, Futteh Mahomed, to enter into an engagement

similar to that subscribed to by the Káthiáwár Chiefs; but he failed. Indeed, unavailing efforts were continued from time to time until 1819, when the conduct of Rao Bhirmaljee, leading to his deposition by the British Government, afforded a favourable opportunity for interference.

The Jádejá Chiefs elected the infant son of Bhirmaljee to the throne, and appointed a regency with the British Resident at its head. A treaty of alliance was then concluded with the Rao and his heirs, containing the following article:

13th October 1819.

Article 17. "His Highness the Rao, his heirs and successors, at the particular instance of the Honourable Company, engage to abolish in their own family the practice of infanticide; they also agree to join heartily with the Honourable Company in abolishing the custom generally throughout the Bhaiyad of Kutch."

Article 18. Another article of the same treaty requires the Bhaiyad to enter into a written enagagement to the above effect previous to the execution of the deed of guarantee in their favour, and specifies that any breach thereof shall be punished as determined upon jointly by the British Government and the Kutch Durbar.

23rd March 1823. In 1823 Mr. Gardiner, the Resident, was able to report that some success had attended these measures, but nothing further was done in the matter till 1834, when the Rao Desal,

8th July 1834. on coming of age, took the rule into his own hands. Government had bestowed much care on his education, and the result was gratifying. Years of slackness had weakened the binding force of the engagements taken in 1820; hence his first act was to take a fresh paper from the Bhaiyad, re-iterating their stipulation to abolish the crime, and agreeing to abide the full consequences if they did not.

Bombay Government 21st February 1839. In 1839 Captain Melville, the then Resident, was required to obtain a census of the Jádejá population of the province similar to that yearly taken in Káthiáwár.

18th June 1839. This year also a case of conviction for the crime was had, and the defaulter fined.

A census was at first objected to by the Chiefs, but in 1840, at the Rao's request, they executed a deed, binding themselves, (1) to render annually a correct census; (2) to report all premature and still births; (3) to give early information of all cases of crime, and in default to submit to a penalty; and (4) to allow all fines inflicted to constitute a fund in aid of the marriages of indigent Jádejás.

The first census was forwarded to Government in December 1840, and showed 4,912 males to 335 females of Jádejá origin. 8th December 1840.

In 1841 a proclamation was issued by the Rao to all tribes kindred to the Jádejás, requiring them likewise to abstain from the crime under penalty of severe punishment. Later on in the same year a case of crime was reported, and a conviction had, among the Hothi tribe, and they also were required to sign similar engagements. Reported to Government on 11th Jan. 1841. September.

In 1848 Government suggested that the penalties for breach of engagements should be made heavier. They had hitherto been so light as to be virtually nominal, and evidently insufficiently deterrent from crime. Government also drew attention to the engagement entered into by the Chiefs to report cases of crime coming to their knowledge, and called for strict enforcement of the penalties provided for its neglect. No fresh measures have since been introduced; various suggestions to reduce the marriage expenses of the caste and to increase the circle within which Jádejá girls can marry, have been made, but hitherto efforts in these directions have been mostly futile. The census has proved a considerable success, and has been prepared with regularity. 18th April 1848.

To conclude the measures adopted in this province have been generally successful, though to a less degree than in Káthiáwár. As before mentioned, in 1840 there were only 335 * females and 4,912 males of pure Jádejá blood; in 1873 the numbers were 4,272* and 8,371, respectively.

The most unsatisfactory points noticed in the Government Resolution on the report for 1872 are: (1) the high and increasing rate of mortality among female infants, and (2) the increase in the number of unbetrothed girls; and with reference to the latter point Government called the attention of the Resident to the importance of enlarging the circle of the families with whom the daughters of Jádejás may contract matrimonial alliances. With reference to these points, the report for the past year is as unsatisfactory as its predecessor. The number of unbetrothed girls was 2,211 in 1872 and in 1873 it was 2,195 (exclusive of those of Taluka Adhoi), and the Resident writes that he fears there is little hope of success in enlarging the circle of families owing to Jádejá conservatism. No. 1220 24th February 1873. No. 116, 28th July 1873. Para. 28.

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* The wives of Jádejás being women from other Rajput tribes, are not included in these figures.

Para. 5. The rate of mortality among female infants under 1 year old is also shown to have again increased, 138 out of 373 having died, while among males only 72 out of 384.

Para. 29. With reference to this the Resident says: "I have only to record that more stringent measures will be urged on His Highness to put a stop to the inhumane practice of infanticide, which
Para. 24. evidently still lingers, and appears to be on the increase in Kutch." He also expresses his opinion that death now only
Para. 30. results from neglect after birth; and in the end of his report suggests that a fresh proclamation be issued drawing the serious attention of the tribe to the unfavourable results shown in the present returns, and that increased vigilance be displayed, and an example made of one or two suspected villages.

No. 123. A further report, dated 6th August 1873, especially calls the attention of Government to the systematic death of every female infant for many years past in the Jaghir town of Nallia. It would thence appear that out of 39 female births in 11 years, only 5 had survived, while out of 49 boys born during the same period 39 are living. The Resident is of opinion that Government has good ground for discontinuing their guarantee in this case, but for the present recommends only that the entire Jaghir be placed under the control of a qualified Mehta, with sufficient establishment to perform civil and criminal jurisdiction therein, and this at the cost of the shareholders of the Jaghir.

It is ardently to be hoped that a speedy and severe example may check the increase of the crime, and, accompanied by increased vigilance, effect in time its complete abolition.

PA'LANPUR STATE.

16th Aug. 1828. The first mention of Infanticide in the Pálanpur State occurs in 1828, when Lieut.-Colonel Miles, Political Agent, reported that he had, of his own motion, obtained signed agreements to abolish the crime, from the Jádejás who had spread from Kutch to the island of Chorwal and the taluka of Chárchat, subject to his Agency. He added that they appeared to have commenced to abstain from the practice since the treaty with Kutch in 1819, and recommended that henceforth all births and deaths be regularly registered.

No further attention, however, appears to have been paid to the subject as regards this particular State until 1849, when census returns were sent in by Captain Leckie, which

were considered untrustworthy. Next year's returns disclosed a great disproportion between the sexes, and although those of the following year were more favourable, Major Keily thought right to recommend that fresh engagements be taken for the abolition of the crime, that all births and deaths be reported, and that inquests be held on the deaths of female children. Government did not approve of these suggestions, but requested Major Keily to assimilate his precautions to those already in operation in Káthiáwár.

This he accordingly did, and the measures thus introduced have remained in force until the present day with general success.

The proportion between the sexes is now fairly re-established, being for last year 697 males and 634 females. The death-rate among infants is not suspiciously high, though 3 out of 28 died last year under 10 days old, and the number of unbetrothed girls is not increasing, though higher than it should be. The impression produced on perusal of the latest papers is that the crime lingers in the shape of neglect after birth, but that it is ended as a positive custom. Captain Watson's No. 405, of 26th May 1873.

No Infanticide Fund has ever been established in this State.

MAHI KA'NTA'.

Colonel Lang was the discoverer of infanticide among the Marwadi Rajputs of the Mahi Kántá in 1839, and shortly afterwards he persuaded them to enter into engagements to abstain from the crime.

In 1843 he was required to inform them of the fervent interest Government took in the matter: to obtain an annual census and transmit regular reports to Government: to issue a proclamation to the Chiefs, exhorting them to suppress the crime: to devise measures for the reward and protection of informers: to refer all charges of guilt to a Panchayet of the Chiefs, whose award should be subject to his confirmation, and generally to assimilate his measures to those already in force in Káthiáwár. 25th October 1843.

He was also told that the formation of an Infanticide Fund was thought a highly expedient course by Government who would make advances which might be subsequently repaid.

The Raja of the Idur State at this time showed himself much interested in suppressing the crime.

26th May 1849.

The first census was taken in 1848, but seemed unreliable. In the following year Captain Wallace reported several convictions had for this crime in the Province which it was hoped would have a good deterrent result. The proportion of boys to girls was at this time 432 to 276.

No. 397, dated 24th April 1873. Para. 3.

Reports have since this been made yearly, and seem to be generally satisfactory. The latest, that for 1873, shows a rather high death-rate among female infants for the last four years, 36 having died compared to 25 boys, but no suspicion is reported, and the number of girls alive would appear to be much greater than that of boys, viz., 565 to 397. The fund has been frequently used to relieve indigent Marwadis.

GUJARAT.

THE DISTRICTS OF AHMEDABAD AND KAIRA.

PERIOD I.—PREVIOUS TO THE ENACTMENT OF ACT VIII. OF 1870.

The Lewa and Kurwa Kunbis are the cultivators of Gujarát. In 1848 the depression of these castes forced itself on the notice of Mr. Fawcett, then Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad. He found it caused (1) by the stricter mode of collecting the land revenue which had been introduced with British Rule, and prevented them from oppressing their tenants, and (2) by the ruinous expenses attached to marriage.

With a view to the amelioration of their condition, Mr. Fawcett persuaded them to enter into an agreement to keep their expenses within certain moderate limits. 1848.

In the year following Mr. Webb, the Collector and Magistrate of Kaira, acting under instructions from Government, took a similar agreement from the Kunbis of his charge, and induced His Highness the Guicowar of Baroda and the Nawab of Cambay to follow his example. 1849.

Besides these further agreements were taken from the Kunbis of Ahmedabad and Broach not to intermarry with those of the *Churotur.

Those agreements were adhered to for some time, and upheld by our courts; but in 1852 a Sessions Judge questioned their legality; and henceforth the decisions passed on appeal against magisterial orders enforcing penalties for infringement had the effect of practically declaring the agreements null and void. 1852.

In 1855 the attention of Mr. Asbhurner, then in charge of the Kaira Collectorate, was called by petition to the prevalence of the crime of female infanticide in the Lewa Kunbi and Rajput castes, and after inquiry he reported to Government, on the 3rd May, that no doubt is left on his mind that the crime is still too common in Gujarát. 1855. Police Supt's No. 62 of 3rd May 1855.

* The Churotur is a tract north of the Mahi River, in which the most aristocratic Lewa families reside.

No. 2626, Pol. Dept., 23rd June 1855.
No. 41.

Government hereupon ordered general inquiries into the truth of this statement. Reports were in due time received and submitted to the Honourable the Court of Directors. The following is an extract from their Despatch on the subject, dated 2nd December 1857:—

"The reports from the Collectors of Broach, Kaira, and Ahmedabad produce a strong conviction on our minds that infanticide exists to a considerable extent among the Lewa Kunbis of all those zillahs. The evidence is the general belief of the country which on such a point is not likely to be erroneous, combined with the ascertained existence, in at least two of those three collectorates, of a great disproportion between the numbers of males and females in the Lewa caste.

"The crime, however, appears to be committed chiefly or solely in the mode of wilful neglect, in which form it is scarcely possible to reach it effectually by formal inflictions. We therefore join with Mr. Inverarity in attaching the highest importance to the encouragement and enforcement of engagements for the reduction of marriage expenses."

Since the date of this despatch inquiry and report have proceeded with apparently no definite result.

No. 1220, Pol. Dept. 24th April 1863.
No. 718, 5th Oct., p. 2.

Questioned in 1863 as to the necessity for legislation for the suppression of the crime, Mr. Propert, then in charge of the Ahmedabad Collectorate, wrote that he considered "for the province of Gujarát no legislation or even further arrangement than the present Penal Code is necessary . . . . as the practice is clearly dying out in this province."

No. 164, Jud. Dept., 17th July 1868.
No. 76, 7th Feb. 1868.
No. 91, 17th Feb. 1868.

Required in 1868 to report on the Honourable Mr. Strachey's Draft Bill for the suppression of Female Infanticide, Mr. Borradaile, for Ahmedabad, simply replied that "it seems fairly capable of effecting its object to a certain extent," and Mr. Elliot, for Kaira, wrote that he considered legislation necessary, and that he would extend the Act to the whole of British India, as the Act, in the first instance, was extended only to the N.-W. Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude (Sec. 7) the inference would appear to be that the suspicion of crime among the Rajput and Kunbi castes of Gujarát had no part in bringing about its enactment.

PERIOD II.—FROM THE PASSING OF THE ACT TO THE DATE OF ITS APPLICATION.

The Bill for the prevention of female infanticide having become law as Act VIII. of 1870, the attention of the Bombay Government was invited to its provisions on the 6th April of the same year. Govt. of India No. 1957.

The Commissioner of Sind and the Revenue Commissioners of the Northern and Southern Divisions were thereupon requested to report whether they considered that the provisions of the Act should be extended to any district or portion of a district, under their control, or to any class, family, or persons residing therein; and were required, if they answered in the affirmative, to supply information necessary for the preparation of the Notification contemplated by Section 1 of the Act; and to suggest any rules which they may deem necessary under Sections 2 and 3. Final replies to this reference were received from the Commissioner of Sind on the 5th May 1870, from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, on the 28th of June following, and from the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, on the 4th April 1871. The result of their inquiries was to the effect that it is unnecessary to extend the provisions of the Act to any district, or class, except only to the Lewa and Kurwa Kunbis of the Kaira and Ahmedabad districts, with regard to whom action had then already been taken. A communication to this effect was made by letter to the Government of India on the 12th of April 1871. Resolution 928, Genl. Dept., 19th April 1870. No. 554. No. 2796. No. 1630. No. 975, Genl. Dept.

Meantime, on the 23rd July 1870, Mr. Borradaile, District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, reported to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., that he had been shown a petition* from the Kurwa Kunbis of Ahmedabad and its neighbourhood, praying that Act VIII. of 1870 may be applied to their caste, which was to be presented personally to His Excellency the Governor by one Bechurdass Ambaidass, an influential Kurwa. Mr. Borradaile, after noticing the peculiar marriage customs of this caste, and alluding to Mr. Fawcett's and Mr. Jenkin's efforts to lower the scale of their marriage expenses—efforts which, he states, have since failed—draws attention to certain figures, which accompany his report as sufficient to convince Government that female infanticide, if not actually and directly practised, is yet no less surely committed negatively by neglect. No. 1155.

* This petition has not been filed, hence there are no means of ascertaining the number and character of signers. It was from Kurwa Kunbis only.

The figures alluded to show that there are 13,540† boys under 15 and 10,649 girls under 13 years of age; and that the total males and females are 35,359 and 31,881, respectively. This letter was forwarded to Government by the Revenue
No. 4377. Commissioner on the 19th August 1870, and he mentions that he fears the evil is not confined to Ahmedabad, as the returns of Kunbis given by the Revenue Survey for Nuriad† and Borsad, in the district of Kaira, show that there are in the former taluka 17,441 males and only 12,111 females, and in the latter taluka 22,525 males and only 14,805 females. He then recommends that further inquiries should be instituted to determine whether the Act should not be extended to the whole Kurwa Kunbi caste in the Northern Collectorates of Gujarát, and that His Highness the Guicowar should be asked to co-operate.

Resolution No. 2127, Gen. Dept. 6th Sept. 1870.

Government consequently ordered a copy of the correspondence to be transferred to the Political Department, to ascertain whether His Highness the Guicowar is willing to co-operate with the British Government in the suppression of this crime, and at the same time required the Revenue Commissioner to report the limits of the districts within which and the particular class of the community to which he would propose to apply the Act.

No. 5432.

The latter part of this was answered by the Revenue Commissioner on the 15th October 1870, to the effect that the provisions of the Act should be made applicable to the Lewa and Kurwa Kunbis of Ahmedabad and Kaira at once, and not be delayed pending inquiries and negociations with Foreign
No. 1478, 3rd October 1870. States. He also forwarded a letter from Mr. Borradaile showing that the Kurwas live chiefly in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Collectorates, in the Mahi Kántá, Káthiáwár, and in the territory
Without date or number. subject to His Highness the Guicowar; and a statement from the Collector of Kaira, showing roughly the numbers of the Lewa Kunbi children living in his collectorate to be 23,484 boys and 12,521 girls.‡

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* Taking these figures as correct, if the number of boys under 15 only exceeds by 3,000 the number of girls under 13, the inference is that the sexes are very equally balanced. Whence then the convincing proof of Infanticide?

† The Kunbis of Nariad and Borsad are almost exclusively Lewas; very few indeed are Kurwas.

‡ These figures are grossly incorrect: at the Census of February 1872 the figures were found to be for Lewas 24,284 boys and 18,029, girls, and for Kurwas 2,312 boys and 2,118 girls.

Government still thought reference to the Foreign States named in Mr. Borradaile's letter desirable as a preliminary, and ordered further copies of the correspondence to be sent through the Political Department to the Mahi Kántá, Káthiáwár, and Baroda agencies. Resolution No. 2569, Genl. Dept, 22nd Oct. 1870.

These references were answered, and the replies transferred to the General Department on the 10th of July 1871: Colonels Barr and Anderson and Lieut.-Colonel Black, each for his own charge, stated that the crime of infanticide is not practised by the Kurwa Kunbi caste.* No 3057, Political Department

Meanwhile, ascertaning the probability of delay, Mr. Bechurdass Ambaidass wrote to Mr. Borradaile, begging that he would move Government to apply the Act at once, inasmuch as the marriages of the Kurwa caste would take place in the following April, and not again for 10 or 12 years, and that this delay might prove fatal for ever. 5th November 1870.

This letter Mr. Borradaile forwarded (adding that marriage contracts were even then being made) through the Revenue Commissioner (who concurred) to Government. Thus pressed Government gave way, and on the 7th December requested the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the issue of a Notification in the *Government Gazette* to the effect that measures for the prevention of infanticide shall be taken, under the provisions of Act VIII. of 1870, in the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira as regards the Lewa and Kurwa Kunbis; and asked the favour of an early reply. Government on the same day also required the Revenue Commissioner to submit rules in conformity with the provisions of section 2 of the Act for their approval. The sanction of the Governor General in Council to the issue of the Notification was received on the 17th December 1870, and the Notification itself was published in the *Gazette* of the 21st idem. No. 1654, 8th November 1870. No. 2982, General Department No. 2982, *idem*. Government of India, No. 5561.

Hitherto the caste, except in so far as it was represented by Mr. Bechurdass Ambaidass, had remained completely passive; but finding things had come to this pass, they sent in several petitions early in 1871, four of which, purporting to be signed respectively by 38, 433, 385, and 4,789 Kurwa Kunbis of Ahmedabad, are filed. These petitions protest against the application of the Act, deny the existence of the crime, and attribute the movement, originated by Mr. Bechurdass, to factious, vindictive, and interested motives. The first two petitions

* They appear to have been consulted about the Kurwas only.

were sent to the Collector of Ahmedabad for report on the 21st of January 1871. On the 21st of the following month that officer replied adversely to petitioners, saying *inter alia*, that Mr. Bechurdass is able to prove many signatures to be *forgeries, and demands an inquiry into the accuracy of the signatures to his own original petition. Mr. Borradaile along with this report forwarded Draft Rules for the approval of Government.

No. 256.

No. 1288. These, with the report, were submitted by the Revenue Commissioner on the 16th March, and he remarked, with reference to the Rules, that he considered that the proposals of Mr. Borradaile would fail in their object, unless accompanied by an accurate census and the co-operation of the Native Rulers. He also suggested several amendments.

No. 859, General Department, 29th March 1871. Government, however, observing that the marriage season of the Lewa† and Kurwa Kunbis will occur in the latter half of the next month, and not again for 10 or 12 years, ordered that the Rules, as amended by them, should be sent on for confirmation to the Government of India so as to take effect at once, and requested that sanction might be given by telegram to their publication.

Bytelegram. Sanction followed on the 15th April, and the Rules were published in a Gazette Extraordinary on the same day. This was communicated to the Collectors of Ahmedabad and Kaira on the 17th idem, and Gujráti copies of the Rules supplied to them.

No. 1013, Gl. Dept., 17th April 1871.

No. 1782, 18th April 1871. The day after this the Revenue Commissioner forwarded to Government a petition against the Act from Veridass Ajubhai, Desai of Nariad, a Lewa Kunbi, and a ‡demi-official from

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* The dispute in the caste was notorious : no doubt in every numerously signed petition there are many forgeries, but the whole is not disregarded on that account: considering the subject, presumption would be in favour of petitioners: on the whole was not the conclusion Mr. Borradaile came to somewhat unfounded ?

† This is incorrect. The confusion between the castes has been inevitable throughout ; only the Kurwas marry on special days every 10 or 12 years : the Lewas marry, as other castes, every year alike.

‡ This is the first letter of any sort filed from the Collector of Kaira. He seems to have been utterly unconsulted as to the desirability of applying the Act in his charge. In a subsequent letter he states that until the 7th April 1871 he had no intimation whatever of the course Government contemplated. On that day he received Government Resolution, No. 859, of the 29th March, afore-mentioned.

Mr. Sheppard, Collector of Kaira, begging for delay, denying the existence of the crime, and containing the remarkable question, "is it quite fair to saddle a district with an inquisition of this nature until it is proved that infanticide is prevalent there (and this at almost a day's notice in opposition to the will of the people and to the recorded opinion of the local officers)." Dated 12th April 1871. Dated 11th April 1871.

The Revenue Commissioner, in forwarding these, *recommended that action should only be taken with reference to the Kurwa Kunbis. No. 1782, 18th April 1871.

Government, however, observed in reply that the Rules had already been published, and so must be acted upon. No. 1041, 19th April 1871, Genl. Dept.

The Rules provide—

(1.) A system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, betrothals, marriages, and re-marriages by Registrars appointed by Government. Published at page 453, *Bombay Government Gazette*, 15th April 1871.

(2.) A scale of fees on the above registration constituting, with penalties for breach of rules, an Infanticide Fund.

(3.) Inspection of bodies of female children previous to burial or cremation.

(4.) Limits to the expenses incurred by contracting parties at marriage.

PERIOD III.—FROM THE PUBLICATION OF THE RULES TO THE DATE OF THEIR RE-CONSIDERATION.

This period presents but little worthy of note. Government, on the 10th May 1871, sanctioned, at the recommendation of the Collectors of Ahmedadad and Kaira, the appointments, as Registrars, of the Village Accountants in all Khalsa villages, of the Police Patels in alienated villages, and of Special Registrars for the town of Patree and the City of Ahmedabad, as a temporary arrangement.

Next comes the disposal of several petitions which had been received since the publication of the Rules. The most remarkable of these was one† from the Lewa Kunbis of Ahmedabad, who prayed for exemption from the Act, on grounds Dated 17th August 1871.

* The recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner at the last Minute is remarkable; it seems to amount to an admission that no sufficient inquiry had been made with reference to the Lewa caste.

† This is the first petition from Lewa Kunbis.

stated by them as follows :—" On seeing the Notification of the 21st December 1870, we applied to the Collector, and were informed by him that the Lewa Kunbis of Ahmedabad had not been mentioned in the correspondence between him and Government; we were thus induced to believe that the Act would not be extended to us: and, moreover, after it had been applied, we again petitioned the Collector, and were told by him that, as he was unaware of the particular reasons why the Act had been extended to us, he could not interfere in the matter."

No. 758, 9th June 1871.

This petition was sent to the Collector for report. He replied that he did not know why the Lewa Kunbis had been included under the Act. Shortly after he forwarded a statement of the Lewa child-population of Ahmedabad, showing that up to the age of six years there are 878 girls to 1,000 boys; but that between the ages of six and *eight the proportion is only 525 to the thousand. Mr. Sheppard, about the same time, also forwarded a statement of the Kurwa children residing in the Kaira Collectorate similar to that which he had already sent in for the Lewa children. This showed 2,607 boys and 1,944 girls.

No. 1164, 24th Aug. 1871.

No. 985, 7th Sept. 1871.

The Revenue Commissioner forwarded the above reports and the accompanying statements to Government on the 17th October 1871, with a short letter strongly insisting on the prevalence of the crime in both castes and districts.

No. 5401.

Government thereupon ordered that petitioners be informed that the Notification issued on the 15th April 1871 cannot at present be modified, and that the only chance of its eventual modification will be a conviction on the part of Government that the evils which Act VIII. of 1870 was passed to prevent have been materially diminished, and requested that the condition of these castes at the next census should be carefully noted. A further petition from the Kurwas of Ahmedabad, received on the 25th October, was similarly answered by Government Order of the 21st December.

No. 3796, General Department 18th Decr. 1871.

No. 3858, General Department

The next subject to mark is in connection with the working of the Act. Mr. Borradaile, on the 21st August 1871, reported all well; but he asked for some amendments in the Rules, and for the appointment of Special Registrars on Rs. 35 per mensem, for the city of Ahmedabad.

No. 1137.

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* This is probably a mistake for eighteen; for Mr. Borradaile talks of these as being of nubile years, and of all older as adults.

Mr. Sheppard, on the 12th July 1871, also reported no difficulty, but took the opportunity again to expostulate that he was placed in a difficult position, inasmuch as "until the 7th* April he had received no intimation whatever as to the course contemplated by Government." He also proposed to distribute 20 per cent of the collected fees as pay to the Talatis for work of registration, and out of the rest to entertain 12 Inspectors on Rs. 25 each per mensem. These reports were sent in to Government by the Revenue Commissioner on the 19th October 1871. No. 762. *Vide* para. 4, *idem*. No. 5483.

He recommended that one Inspector only, on Rs. 400 per mensem, should be appointed for both districts, and advocated various amendments in the Rules. He also advised the extension of the provisions of the Act to the Lewa Kunbis, the village of Gajira, of the Broach District, and to the respectable Rajput families of Kaira and Ahmedabad.

Considering this correspondence on the 7th February 1872, Government resolved to send the amendments, as approved of by them, for confirmation to the Government of India, and directed that a census of the Kunbis of Gajira and of the Rajputs of Ahmedabad and Kaira be submitted in the first instance. Government also sanctioned the appointment of one Inspector for Kaira on Rs. 250, and one for Ahmedabad on Rs. 200 per mensem. On the 27th idem, however, Mr. Borradaile wrote to decline the Inspector for his Collectorate, and asked for two Special Registrars for the city, as previously suggested. Mr. Rogers, who had recently returned to the Revenue Commissioner's office, in forwarding this letter on the 15th March, remarked that "from what he had heard in other quarters he believes that there is a good deal of clap-trap in the whole of this outcry about the prevalence of female infanticide in the caste, and that it has been mostly got up by a few interested individuals. It will be recollected that the Collector of Kaira was opposed to the measures proposed, and it is an undoubted fact that whatever may be the case with regard to the town of Ahmedabad itself, there are other places where so far from there existing any incentives to female infanticide, marriageable girls are at a premium, and their alliance is actually paid for." No. 627, General Department. No. 304. No. 1564, para. 2.

Government simply sanctioned the alteration desired by Mr. Borradaile. No. 1478, Genl. Dept., 2nd April 1872.

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* The Rules were published on the 15th of the same month.

No. 516. On the 1st April Mr. Sheppard again asked for a percentage of the fees as remuneration for the Talatis, a subject which Government had previously omitted to pass any order upon. On the 24th, however, the application was negatived.

No. 1750, Gl. Dept.

No. 3425, Fin. Dept., 13th May 1872. The Government of India sanctioned the appointment of an Inspector* for Kaira and of two Special Registrars for Ahmedabad, and this was communicated to the officers concerned on the 24th of June 1872.

No. 2479, Gl. Dept.

No. 1604, 24th Aug. 1872. Finally, on the 31st August 1872, a letter was received from the Secretary to the Government of India, which, after finding fault with the form in which the amendments to the Rules had been submitted for confirmation, pointed out that the mode in which the provisions of the Female Infanticide Act were enforced in the Kaira and Ahmedabad districts is not in accordance with the principles which the Government of India have enjoined upon the Governments of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, viz., the narrowing the area in which guilt is assumed as much as possible, on the ground that "the fact of proclamation is in itself a condemnation; it gives a good many innocent people to understand that they are made liable to an interference with their privacy and domestic life, which cannot be justified except on the strongest ground for presuming individual guilt." Accordingly the Act has nowhere been applied in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, except after a careful census of the child-population, clan by clan and village by village. A certain percentage† of girls to the child-population is then fixed upon as the limit which separates undoubted criminality from possible innocence; and only those villages whose guilt has been proved, as well by statistics as by personal observation on the part of the district officers, should be proclaimed under Section 1 of the Act.

Para. 2.

Para. 3.

Para. 4.

Para. 5. Lastly, the Governor General in Council desired that when re-considering the Rules, His Excellency the Governor would be good enough to take into consideration the possibility of excepting special villages or tribes from the operation of the Act in view of the ruling above explained. The correspondence with the North-West Provinces Government and the Rules there in force form an accompaniment to this letter.

No. 3702 — 39 A. G., General Dept. The Bombay Government replied on the 20th of September 1872, that now the lately taken census will afford means

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* He was never entertained.

† 35 per cent. was fixed upon, 40 per cent. being considered too high: this percentage answers to the proportion of 538 girls to 1,000 boys.

for ascertaining accurately the numbers and sexes of the child-population in the castes to which the Act has been made applicable, the Honourable the Governor in Council proposes to reconsider the whole matter in accordance with the spirit in which the Act has been applied in the North-West Provinces and Oudh; and that any modification of the Rules that may appear necessary will be brought to the notice of the Government of India.

The only other matters worthy of notice during this period are: (1) that Government of India No. 295, of the 20th January 1872, conferred on Mr. Bechurdass the title of Rao Bahadur, and sanctioned the presentation to him of a gold medal of Rs. 200 value, for his philanthropical exertions in this matter; and (2) that on the 23rd July 1872 Government negatived, as an illegal use of the funds, a proposition to endow a school for Kunbi girls at Ahmedabad, which emanated from Mr. Bechurdass, who proposed to contribute Rs. 10,000 towards the erection of the building, and desired that it might be named after his daughter Mahaluxmee. No. 2893, General Department

PERIOD IV.—THE RE-CONSIDERATION OF THE RULES.

With a view to the re-consideration of the whole subject resolved upon, Government, on the 20th September 1872, requested the Collectors of Ahmedabad and Kaira to report on the working of the Act since its introduction, and to submit for every village and town returns of the child-population among the Lewa and Kurwa Kunbis, showing the number of the sexes, and how many of the females have been betrothed, with all information procurable as to the fact, undoubted in some places, of female children being paid for as wives instead of being unable to marry without excessive dowries, and to report the extent to which they consider the Act should still continue to be applied. No. 3701, General Department, para. 2.

Between the date of this resolution and the end of the following January numerous petitions came in from the Kunbis of both districts, and were forwarded for report to the respective Collectors.

On the 13th April 1873 the report from the Kaira Collectorate was received by Government through the Revenue Commissioner, and that for the Collectorate of Ahmedabad followed on the 18th June. These were considered by Government on the 28th July, but before stating the resolution passed thereon it will be necessary first to review the facts set forth by the reports. No. 2642, General Department.

Collector's No. 78 of 15th Jany. 1873, and Asst.Collr.'s No. 40, of 21st Decr. 1872.

First, that* for the Kaira Collectorate showed that the only motive now alleged to be existent, among the Kunbi castes, to female infanticide is the exorbitant expense attached to marrying their girls: this arose from a rule of honour which obliged a father, if he had a daughter, to seek for her a position in a family more honourable than his own; for this favour of course a large sum was exacted.

This custom is shown to lead to infanticide in two ways: (1) to Plebeian families girls were a great expense, and therefore their birth regarded as a misfortune; (2) to aristocratic families girls were no less a misfortune, for there was no one to marry them, and an unmarried girl of the age of puberty is a disgrace to her family.

This custom is admitted to have been formerly prevalent in both castes, and is acknowledged by themselves to be a great evil. The report shows, however, that recently customs termed "Ekurda" and "Sata Tehkaroo" have been instituted to counteract this evil.

Paras.20-35 of the Asstt. Collr's No. 40, of 21st December 1872.

The former "Ekurda" (the mark made when signing) is a combination of villages of the same standing to intermarry only among themselves under penalty of caste fines and excommunication. This custom is proved to exist in the Kaira Collectorate in 263 villages out of a total of 451, in which these castes reside; and the rules of the combinations are stated to be fairly observed. The other custom "Sata Tehkaroo" is a system of marriage by exchange: *A* gives a girl to *B's* son, and *B* gives a girl to *A's* son, or there may be three parties, *A*, *B*, and *C*, who thus mutually accommodate one another. In these cases there is only the cost of the marriage celebrations to be shared, generally equally, by all the parties. This custom is proved to be very generally prevalent except in the aristocratic families, among whom, for evident reasons, it is abhorred. The result of these customs is alleged to be the extinction of the crime by the removal of the only motive to it. Statistical information is also given, whence it appears that the great majority of marriages now take place on the "Sata Tehkaroo" principle (*i. e.*, without dowry,) and that cases in which girls are paid for as wives are much more numerous than cases in which she receives a dowry.†

Paras 36-40 *idem.*

Vide Table XVI.

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Paras.49-53

It is further stated that the local officers have always denied the existence of the crime in these castes, and that an authentic case of infanticide has never been brought to notice.

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* For details *vide* Appendix No. VI.

† Out of 4,290 marriages, 3,977 are ascertained to have been celebrated on the Sata Tehkaroo system, and in 254 out of the remaining 313 cases the girl was paid for.

Detailed figures of the child-population of each village accompany the report, and thence it appears that though under the age of 12 years there are only among the Kurwas 91 girls to 100 boys, and among the Lewas only 74 to the 100, yet under a year old the figures are 104 and 86, respectively, to the hundred. *Vide* Tables V. to X. Table IX. Table IV.

The Lewa villages containing the worst percentages are found to be those marginally noted. The proportion in them varies from 39 to 53 girls to every 100 boys under 12 years of age. But even in these the discrepancy is not so great under a year old. The worst Kurwa village is Wasna Margia with 65 to the hundred.*

1. Naphar Tulpud.
2. Pocda.
3. Mometpura.
4. Junore.
5. Samurkha.
6. Nisraya.
7. Gurmala.
8. Chuklashee.
9. Mungrolee.
10. Agurwa.
11. Bhurthuree.
12. Peeplata.
13. Nariad P. Chuk.

Finally, it is stated that since 1849 the female sex have increased 20 per cent., while the male population has only increased 15 per cent. *Vide* Table I.

The Ahmedabad report is brief and without detail, containing nothing worthy of note except the statistical information which also is not village by village as required but Talukawar. It thence appears that among the Lewa Kunbis under 6 years old there are 85 girls to 100 boys, and among the Kurwas of the same age, 91 to 100 boys. The worst proportions are 74·6 to 100 in Sanand for Lewas, and 76·4 to 100 in the city of Ahmedabad for Kurwas. These statements are accompanied by a letter from Mechurdass, begging for the continued application of the Act. No. 712 of 26th May 1873. Dated 28th February 1873.

The Revenue Commissioner, in forwarding these reports, suggested that the Kurwa Kunbis appear to have been included under the Act by mistake, and that as regards the Lewas, the Act should only continue to be applied to those villages which have joined no combination; the rules of all existing combinations receiving the force of law. The suggestion from the zillah had been that it should be continued to be applied only to the six Sirkari villages of the Barégaum (*i.e.*, the most aristocratic villages), and the Inspectors should be appointed to supervise its operation therein. No. 1618 of 10th April 1873, and No. 2799 of 16th June 1873. Para. 19 of No. 1618. Para. 6. Para. 76 and 77.

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* *Vide* para. 5 of No. 457, of 12th August 1872, Government of India to N.-W. Provinces Government: "The Governor General in Council would not, therefore, as at present advised, take any percentage of girls lower than 35 to be sufficient proof of guilt to justify the proclamation of any village under the Act." 35 per cent. is the same as the proportion of 53·8 girls to 100 boys.

No. 2642, General Department, 28th July 1863.

The important part of the resolution Government passed on the foregoing reports is as follows :—

Para. 2.

"From the inquiries that have been instituted Government have the satisfaction of learning that there is no necessity for continuing these rules in their present stringent form, and the Government of India, under whose authority they were published, will be addressed with a view to their being modified so as to ensure merely the registration, without charge of any kind, of births, deaths, betrothals, marriages, and re-marriages amongst persons belonging to the Lewa Kunbi caste in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Collectorates."

Para. 3.

"The duties of the Registrar will ordinarily be performed by the Village Accountant or Talati, and any special agency, which it may be necessary to employ, can be paid for from the balance of the funds hitherto derived from the fees."

28th July, 1873.

A copy of this was forwarded the same day to the Government of India by letter with the following addition :—

Para. 2.

"His Excellency in Council is desirous that the present rules, which are believed to occasion a good deal of unnecessary hardship and annoyance, may be modified with the least practicable delay, and as the correspondence is voluminous and will take some time to compile and print, requests that the Government of India will act on the simple assurance that the rules may safely be relaxed to the extent proposed."

The Government of India has sanctioned this proposal, and the rules, as modified, were published in the local *Gazette* of the 25th September 1873.

No. 1424, 24th Sept. 1872. No. 149 of 25th Jany. 1873.

The fees collected under the original rules in the Ahmedabad District amounted to Rs. 46,647-8-0 on the 31st July 1872, and in Kaira to Rs. 16,513-8-0 on the 17th January 1873.

These constitute an independent Infanticide Fund.

CONCLUSION.

It may be well in a few closing words to remark upon the fact that the patient labour Government has bestowed upon the work of eradicating female infanticide from among the Rajputs of Káthiáwár, Kutch, the Máhí-Kántá, and Pálanpur seems to have attained a less sure success than the advice and helping hand extended to the Kunbis of Gujarát.

The cause of this result is evidently not that the labour was at fault, but that the crime was of a deeper dye, and had taken a deeper root, among the former, whose very customs have become inconsistent with the preservation of female life in that they preclude the possibility of girls obtaining husbands.

This fact clearly renders the success attained less sure, for the disgrace of owning a maiden daughter of mature years contains the seed of the revival of the crime, and Government cannot rest satisfied until this danger has been averted.

The Kunbis seem to have removed for themselves all inducement to a return to former evil practices by their modern customs of "Ekurda" and "Sata Tehkaroo," but it is said, and no doubt with truth, the Rajputs are too conservative to adopt such innovations.

What then remains? Nothing but to hit upon some measure to increase the number of those families to whom their daughters can be given in marriage. But how to do this? Mr. Erskine, in his report dated 30th June 1837, para. 18, writes as follows:—"The first measure, therefore, which I shall propose, is that all the Rajput Chiefs in Káthiáwar shall be required (and I sincerely believe that they can be persuaded) to enter into an engagement that they will not give their daughters to any tribe who will not give them their daughters in return. The pride and the determined wickedness of the Jádejás will thereby be struck at, and their proper position in society be defined without any violent measures." This, I believe, contains the solution to the difficulty: if these Rajput Chiefs could be persuaded to refuse to give a daughter to a Jádejá, unless a girl was obtained in return, much on the "Sata Tehkaroo" principle, it is clear that this last unhappy inducement to crime would be at once removed, and complete success at last attained, but in default of some such measure, I fear that no amount of vigilance or strictness will reward our measures with that success which patient perseverance in a good cause has most certainly deserved.

APPENDICES.

Appendix No. I. *a.*

KA'THIA'WA'R.

JA'DEJA' POPULATION.

YEAR A.D.	Total Population.		Births.		Deaths under one Year.		Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Married.	Unmarried.
1836	5,804	1,188	...	...	...	...	288	900
1840	5,760	1,370	275	245	...	...	388	982
1841	6,106	662	...	...	...	...	...	...
1842	6,129	1,841	...	...	...	...	...	...
1843	6,176	1,959	...	..	...	...	...	...
1844	6,430	2,175	...	...	...	...	...	...
1845	6,617	2,334	250	200	...	...	...	...
1846	6,600	2,429	...	...	...	...	627	1,802
1847	6,844	2,779	...	...	...	...	770	2,009
1848	7,256	3,090	304	261	...	...	948	2,142
1849	7,353	3,237	288	278	...	...	991	2,246
1850	7,502	3,423	292	267	...	...	1,044	2,379
1851	7,733	3,598	222	216	...	...	1,101	2,497
1852	7,813	3,686	214	180	...	...	1,140	2,546
1853	7,957	3,849*	264	258	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1866	...	....	368	348	32	40	...	...
1867	...	...	428	386	40	39	...	...
1868	9,916	8,585	451	436	47	42	...	...
1869	10,071	8,815	468	443	80	70	5,209	3,606
1870	...	...	394	407	60	85	...	...
1871	10,413	9,394	445	530	69	97	...	...
1872	10,461	9,513	477	487	99	107	5,595	3,928

* NOTE.—Hitherto wives of Jádejás have been excluded. In the subsequent figures they are included.

Appendix No. I. *b.*

KA'THIA'WA'R.

SOOMRA POPULATION.

YEAR A.D.	Total Population.		Births.		Deaths under one Year.		Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Married.	Unmarried.
1842	351	141	...	...	...	...	...	...
1843	364	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
1844	372	164	...	...	...	...	...	...
1845	378	171	10	12	...	...	...	...
1846	382	199	...	...	...	...	58	141
1847	411	248	...	...	...	...	90	158
1848	466	308	25	25	...	...	129	179
1849	462	308	16	18	...	...	136	172
1850	493	326	24	18	...	...	141	185
1851	503	347	15	16	...	...	146	201
1852	498	346	4	8	...	...	146	200
1853	521	362	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
1866	...	...	21	18	1	...	...	...
1867	...	...	27	26	0	0	...	...
1868	679	572	30	18	2	...	...	...
1869	721	604	27	26	3	4	329	275
1870	...	...	49	28	4	4	...	...
1871	784	644	33	29	5	7	...	...
1872	784	656	31	34	3	2	368	288

Appendix No. I. *c.*

KA'THIA'WA'R.

JETWA POPULATION.

YEAR A.D.	Total Population.		Births.		Deaths under one Year.		Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Married.	Unmarried.
1842	153	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
1843	153	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
1844	154	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
1845	157	60	5	3	...	...	...	...
1846	169	75	..	...	...	...	16	59
1847	237	116	...	...	...	...	37	75
1848	256	132	11	12	...	...	45	87
1849	251	141	4	5	...	...	49	91
1850	242	126	10	4	...	...	45	81
1851	241	126	8	2	...	...	48	78
1852	244	139	3	9	...	...	49	90
1853	245	148	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
1866	...	...	4	15	...	1	...	...
1867	...	...	16	16	2	1	...	...
1868	342	335	22	11	3	1	...	...
1869	344	332	14	16	2	4	184	148
1870	...	...	10	7	4	0	...	...
1871	376	353	16	15	2	2	...	...
1872	381	376	15	12	3	2	203	141

Appendix No. I. *d.*

KA'THIA'WA'R.

MHOWAR MEEANA POPULATION.

YEAR A.D.	Total Population.		Births.		Deaths under one Year.		Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Married.	Unmarried.
1866	...	...	23	24	...	...	...	...
1867	...	...	55	44	1	...	...	...
1868	1,223	1,084	50	56	1	...	...	...
1869	1,243	1,092	63	58	4	4	575	517
1870	....	...	27	17	1	2	...	...
1871	1,296	1,149	66	44	6	3	...	...
1872	1,331	1,199	54	37	13	5	651	548

Appendix No. II.

KUTCH.

JA'DEJA' POPULATION.

YEAR A.D.	Total Population.		Births.		Deaths under one Year.		Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Married.	Unmarried.
1840	4,912	335	...	...	...	...	...	...
1842	6,208	701	...	...	...	...	...	...
1847	6,445	1,130	...	...	...	...	182	966
1848	6,536	1,297	242	251	...	45	196	1,101
1849	6,629	1,403	250	211	53	65	202	1,201
1850	6,675	1,512	...	...	...	...	216	1,296
1851	6,739	1,594	274	235	65	67	241	1,353
1852	6,771	1,723	255	254	...	...	260	1,463
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1866	7,841	3,526	381	366	55	89	1,218	2,308
1867	7,967	3,692	391	356	73	79	1,325	2,367
1868	8,166	3,869	331	264	60	92	1,425	2,444
1869	8,174	3,962	356	347	78	122	1,465	2,497
1870	8,258	4,042	403	341	76	103	1,540	2,502
1871	8,343	4,196	378	419	79	131	1,657	2,539
1872	8,371	4,272	384	373	72	138	1,711	2,561

Appendix No. III.

PA'LANPUR STATE.

Year A.D.	Total Population.		Births.		Deaths under 10 days.		Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Married.	Unmarried.
1846	478	399	...	...	...	...	...	...
1847	483	411	...	...	...	...	...	...
1848	493	420	...	...	...	...	...	...
1849	497	416	...	..	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868	688	621	25	26	...	...	...	...
1869	674	618	...	...	...	...	371	247
1870	685	637	33	34	...	...	...	...
1871	688	628	14	25	2	2	385	243
1872	697	634	21	28	0	3	386	248

Appendix No. IV.

MA'HI-KA'NTA'.

Year A.D.	Total Population.		Births.		Deaths under 10 days.		Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Married.	Unmarried.
1848	785	186	...	...	...	...	...	...
1849	991	197	...	...	...	...	...	...
1850	1,005	235	...	...	...	...	...	...
1851	1,032	268	...	...	...	...	...	...
1852	1,059	294	...	...	...	...	...	...
1853	1,074	305	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1865	...	...	26	39	2	9	...	...
1866	...	...	57	49	9	9	...	...
1867	...	...	50	39	11	8	...	...
1868	1,082	1,221	37	43	8	6	766	455
1869	1,000	1,225	33	36	4	11	902	323
1870	...	...	43	24	5	5	...	...
1871	997	1,271	34	44	7	13	943	328
1872	1,002	1,305	44	38	9	7	969	336

Appendix No. V. *a.*

AHMEDABAD.

CENSUS OF THE LEWA KUNBIS, 21ST FEBRUARY 1872.

TALUKAS.	Within 6 Years.			From 6 to 18 Years.			Adults.			Total.		Betrothals from December 1870 to 31st July 1872.
	Boys.	Girls.	Percentage of Girls to Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Percentage of Girls. to Boys	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Females to Males.	Males.	Females.	
Ahmedabad City.	260	263	101·15	465	346	74·4	1,518	2,297	151·31	2,243	2,906	134
Duskroi ...	1,354	1,026	75·77	2,935	1,708	58·19	4,443	3,713	83·56	8,732	6,447	624
Dolka ...	509	447	87·81	858	610	71·09	1,877	1,835	97·76	3,244	2,892	100
Dhanduka ...	280	254	90·71	503	485	96·42	1,694	1,646	97·16	2,477	2,385	45
Viramgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanand ...	154	115	74·67	288	178	61·8	629	590	93·8	1,071	883	55
Parantej ...	211	215	101·89	327	289	88·37	437	451	103·2	975	955	4
Morassa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gogo ...	90	114	126·66	151	99	65·56	271	224	82·65	512	437	4
Total ...	2,858	2,434	85·16	5,527	3,715	67·21	10,869	10,756	98·96	19,254	16,905	966

Appendix No. V. *b.*

AHMEDABAD.

CENSUS OF THE KURWA KUNBIS, 21ST FEBRUARY 1872.

TALUKAS.	Within 6 Years.			From 6 to 18 Years.			Adults.			Total.		Betrothal, from December 1870 to 31st July 1872.
	Boys.	Girls	Percentage of Girls to Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Percentage of Girls to Boys.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Females to Males.	Males.	Females.	
Ahmedabad City.	1,045	798	76·36	1,726	1,138	65·93	4,561	4,937	108·24	7,332	6,873	801
Duskroi ...	1,321	1,171	88·64	2,442	1,735	71·01	3,469	3,583	103·28	7,232	6,489	357
Dolka ...	531	622	117·13	1,216	806	66·28	1,553	1,808	116·41	3,300	3,236	490
Dhanduka ...	252	205	81·34	325	307	94·46	1,418	1,371	96·66	1,995	1,883	433
Viramgaum ...	2,014	1,743	86·53	3,429	2,679	78·12	5,496	4,902	89·19	10,939	9,324	6221
Sanand ...	932	838	89·91	1,429	1,063	74·38	2,234	2,284	102·23	4,595	4,185	1358
Parantej ...	812	860	105·91	1,204	1,027	79·36	2,092	1,947	93·06	4,198	3,834	467
Morassa ...	193	200	103·62	388	283	72·93	525	478	91·04	1,106	961	120
Gogo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	7,100	6,437	90·66	12,249	9,038	73·78	21,348	21,310	99·82	40,697	36,785	9747

Appendix No. VI. *a.*

COPY OF KAIRA REPORT, 21ST DECEMBER 1872.

No. 40 of 1872.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KAIRA.

Camp Mehmudabad,
21st December 1872.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report, accompanied by statistics founded on the recent census, which will, I trust, meet all the requirements of Government Resolution No. 3701, of the 20th September last.

2. The Resolution, besides calling for certain specified information concerning the Lewa and Kurwa Kunbi castes, and the working of the Act applied to them, affords a favourable opportunity for a review of the former condition and history of these castes from the date of the first interference of Government to the present time. This has been already done by several abler and more experienced writers than myself up to the year 1863, from whom I shall largely borrow, but since then much has arisen to be recorded to bring information up to date.

3. First, then, Mr. Fawcett, Magistrate of Ahmedabad, was induced by the depression of the Lewa and Kurwa Kunbis in 1848 to make inquiries into its cause and the means of remedying it. A crisis seems about this time to have taken place in the affairs of these castes, induced, on the one hand, positively, by their ruinous marriage expenses, and on the other, negatively, by the stricter mode of collecting the land revenue which prevented the Patidars from recruiting their resources by oppressing their tenants. It is probable, too, that this latter cause again tended to increase the marriage expenses, for the Patidars being cut off from one source of gain resorted to another, and required larger dowries with girls who married into their families.

4. In one way or another a crisis occurred in 1848, which brought these castes prominently under Government notice, and the Magistrate of Ahmedabad interfered successfully and induced the chief men of the castes to pass an agreement to moderate the expenses attending marriage. As far as I can ascertain the question of crime among them was then first mooted, and when put to them denied. The chief end of the agreement was an amelioration of their circumstances, and not suppression of crime among them.

5. The example of the Ahmedabad Kunbis was followed next year by those of Kaira, and then by those of Pitlad and Cambay. At the suggestion of Mr. Webb, censuses were prepared of the castes, and great disproportion in the numbers of the sexes detected, and the suspicion of the existence of crime among them strengthened.

6. Besides agreements to reduce expenses attending marriage, agreements were also taken from the Lewa Kunbis of Broach and Ahmedabad (not of Kaira) not to intermarry with those of the Churotur. With a view to understand the object of this, as well as to gain further insight into the character of the caste, we must here pause to review their marriage customs and code of honour.

7. I scarcely suppose it is possible to do this with more accuracy and brevity than has been done by Mr. Ashburner, in his report dated 1st June 1857, when in charge of this collectorate. He says in paragraph 4:—"There is a constant struggle on the part of the Akulia (or Plebeians) to obtain admission to the ranks of the aristocracy. This is the great object of their ambition in life, and to obtain it they do not hesitate to squander the hard-earned savings of a life, and to incur debts which involve them in irretrievable ruin. Many instances might be quoted of persons of large property who have reduced themselves to absolute beggary to defray the expenses of one marriage ceremony."

8. Mr. Ashburner then goes on to state that the aristocracy are not unwilling to receive girls from the Plebeians, but do not give them girls in return.

9. Here, then, we have what I may term the key to the whole matter. A constant competition among the Akulia for sons of Kulia family in marriage to their daughters, enabling the Kulia to exact enormous dowries from the former in return for the favour and honour conferred upon them, ruining the Akulia, and thus inducing them to neglect their female offspring: preventing the Kulia from being able to marry their own daughters for they can acquire no additional honour thereby and do not care to spend money upon them, and thus again inducing these also to neglect them: preventing the Akulia from getting their sons married, for there are no girls to be had for them, and producing gross immorality, for as marrying is so profitable to members of the aristocracy it forms an inducement to them to commit polygamy, and not only so, but I am told that it frequently happens that as soon as his wife's dowry is spent, a member of the Kulia will turn her out of doors and give her in Natra marriage to any Akulia, who will take her, and who often are only too willing, inasmuch as they have difficulty in finding wives for themselves, as shown above; the Kulia husband then re-marries and repeats the above described process.

10. I think this is sufficient to show how necessary and advised it was on the part of the Magistrates of Ahmedabad and Broach to take an agreement from their ryots not to intermarry with the aristocracy who dwell in the Churotur.

I think in the face of such competition an agreement to moderate expenses would have been worse than useless, the temptation on both

sides would have rendered it at once a dead-letter, and therefore the only wise course was to strike at the root of the matter by preventing the competition.

11. The Churotur consists of Talukas Borsad and Anand, and parts of Nariad, Mehmudabad, and Matur, of the Kaira Collectorate, Pitlad in Guicowaree territory and part of Cambay. Not all the Lewa Kunbis of these districts are Kulia, and those even are not all equally aristocratic. I believe the real aristocracy are the large Narwadars and Patidars, and that it will be found the rule that Nurwa villages are Kulia, while Seja villages are Akulia.

12. Formerly there were 56 villages held Kulia; of these the first 13 were considered especially honourable, and the first three and half the fourth most honourable. All other villages are Akulia, whether in the Churotur or elsewhere; and the Akulia individuals are termed Kunbis only in contra-distinction to the Kulia Patidars.

13. To resume, in 1848 and 1849 the Magistrates of Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Broach, the Resident at Baroda, and the Political Agent for Cambay took agreements from the headmen of the Lewa Kunbi caste to moderate their marriage expenses, and to prevent intermarriages between the Kulia and the Akulia.

14. These agreements were, I believe, for a few years pretty well adhered to, and as Mr. Hadow, in para. 27 of his able report, No. 625, dated 22nd September 1863, says "if there had not been what I cannot but regard as uncalled-for interference, they would probably have been in full operation at the present time."

15. However, this was not to be, for in 1852 the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad seems to have raised the question as to whether the clause in the agreements prohibiting intermarriage between the Kulia and Akulia should not be struck out, now that all alike had agreed to diminish their marriage expenses. This question seems to have been referred to Government and inquired into with result apparently as follows. Mr. Hadow says in para. 31:—"I do not recollect whether any final order on the subject was passed by Government, but the result of the decisions passed by the Sessions Judge and the Judges of the S. F. Adawlut, on appeals made against the orders of the magisterial authorities, directing the penalties to be enforced on infringement of the terms of the agreements had the effect of declaring them null and void, and consequently they even ceased to be observed in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Collectorates."

16. I find also that the late Honourable Court of Directors in their Despatch on this subject, dated 13th April 1853, No. 14, and paragraph 12, write as follows:—"At all events this restriction (referring to these intermarriages) need no longer be enforced, as the Lewa Kunbis

of the Guicowar Districts have now entered into the arrangements for limiting their marriage expenses." It seems that this must have been the final order of Government from which the Judges took their tone.

17. So early as 1853 then the agreements of 1848 and 1849 ceased to be observed and gradually became a dead-letter in Ahmedabad and Kaira, though it would appear that in Broach they continued in force. I wish now to draw attention to the fact that hitherto the crime of female infanticide, though here and there hinted at, is quite kept in the background, and only the amelioration of the condition of the caste by reduction of marriage expenses is aimed at in the Government interference.

18. However, in 1855, while doing the Jamabandi of Taluka Borsad, Mr. Ashburner had his attention called by petition of Rajputs and Lewa Kunbis to the prevalence of this crime, and from inquiries made at the time and subsequently he reported to Government on the 3rd May 1855 that no doubt was left on his mind "that the crime of infanticide is still too common in Gujarát, though it has been in some measure checked by the consent of the Lewa Kunbis and Rajputs of some of the Jambusar villages to intermarry in these villages and not, as before, to carry their daughters for marriage to districts north of the Máhi River." Government, therefore, on the 23rd June 1855, ordered general inquiries to be made into the truth of Mr. Ashburner's report, and henceforth the reduction of marriage expenses, &c., is changed from the end and object of interference to the means by which the new end and object, suppression of crime, is to be attained.

19. It seems scarcely necessary to follow closely the further inquiries and reports on this subject, land-marks in which are the able reports of Mr. Arbuthnot, dated 6th September 1855; Mr. Robley Morgan, 27th June 1856; Mr. Ashburner, 1st June 1857; and Mr. Hadow, 22nd September 1863 (to all of which I shall have frequent occasion to refer) and which finally resulted in legislation in 1870. I propose instead to follow the progress of the caste subsequently to the nullifying of the agreements of 1848 and 1849, and trace the changes that circumstances have gradually wrought in their customs and habits.

20. It will first be necessary to state that though the above primary agreements became in very deed dead-letters, they seem to have been appreciated by the Akulia, and even by all the Kulia villages except the first 13, and to have broken out when the people were left to themselves in 1853, into a variety of minor agreements and compacts between neighbouring villages and such as were allied to each other. Almost all the important villages, except the first 13 Kulia, now belong to one or other of these combinations which are called "Ekurda," and have entered into these subordinate agreements: those who have not are in distress, and the rest are too unimportant and poor to attempt intermarriages with any but their equals.

21. The great extent to which these "Ekurda" now exist will be apparent from the fact that out of a total of 451 villages containing Lewa Kunbis 263 have joined some one. The agreements or Taraos by which these Ekurda are bound are of course diverse, but the gist of all is the same. They all bind those persons entering into them to marry among themselves only, and to limit their marriage expenses to certain usually fixed sums, under penalty of fine or excommunication. They are always on stamped paper, and signed by certain headmen of the caste resident in the villages entering into them.

22. However, of this more hereafter: it is now in order to mention that the first notice I find of the existence of these Ekurda is contained in Mr. Arbuthnot's report (1855). In paragraph 3rd he writes of Taluka Mahuda: "In other villages the Lewa Patidars have made an agreement that they will marry their daughters among themselves, and that if any of them marry their daughters elsewhere they must pay a fine of Rs. 200 to the caste; besides this rule there are some others, all of which are written on a stamped paper." In paragraph 5 also, speaking of Thasra, and in paragraph 7, of Kapadvanj, he also mentions agreements among the Lewa Patidars to marry among themselves. Mr. Arbuthnot was then in charge of the above-named three talukas, and therefore does not mention the state of affairs in the others. It would appear, however, from his language that in these three such agreements were then already pretty common.

23. The same subject is mentioned in Mr. Morgan's report, dated 27th June 1856. In paragraph 4 he says:. "They (the Kunbis) have in some parts of the districts agreed among themselves to reduce these (*i.e.*, marriage expenses,) and to marry their female children among only certain fixed villages."

24. Again, Mr. Ashburner, in his report dated the 1st June 1857, para. 9, writes: "During the last few years combinations have been formed amongst the Akulia not to give their daughters in marriage to the Kulia, but to intermarry with each other. They have signed an agreement to this effect, and the observance of it is to be enforced under the penalty of a heavy fine and excommunication." In para. 12 also of the same report Mr. Ashburner writes: "The Akulia Lewa Kunbis of the Thasra Pargana have formed four combinations for intermarriage and to prohibit their members from giving their daughters in marriage to the Kulia Lewa Kunbis of the 'Bargaum.' The first of these contains 21 villages, the second 19, the third 12, and the fourth 2; no allusion is made to the expenses of marriage in the agreements signed by this caste."

25. Mr. Hadow, in his report dated 22nd September 1863, para. 33, writes: "However this may be, the fact that the Akulia Lewa Kunbis in the Kaira Districts a few years afterwards (*i. e.*, after 1849,) entered into agreements among themselves to intermarry within the territoria

limits of their own "mull" . . . . and the result of this step has been the reduction of marriage expenses and mitigation of the other evils. . . . . In para. 59 he speaks of "the leading gole," which, he says, was in the Mahuda District, and consisted of a large number of villages, including 42 of the Churotur. It was said to be the strongest, and the rules strictly enforced; the other "goles" were said to be less firm.

26. My object in making the above references is to show, as far as can be done, their origin and its date, and their history and progress. I think they were suggested by the primary agreements of 1848-49, and arose a year or two later. They seem to have been most conspicuous at first in Kapadvanj and Thasra, and to have spread thence over the whole district. At the present day they are to be found in every taluka, and are very numerous indeed—yearly increasing.

27. I show marginally the number of Ekurda existent (as far as I can ascertain) in each taluka; and, in contradistinction to one another, the number of villages of each, which have and which have not joined one or other of them. I think this is the best possible way to show the extent to which they exist.

No.	Taluka.	No. of Ekurda.	Ekurda-walla Villages.	Non-Ekurda-walla Villages.
1	Anand	0	21	47
2	Borsad	2	20	47
3	Kapadvanj	10	48	0
4	Matar...	14	44	21
5	Mehmudabad	6	24	20
6	Nariad	10	59	29
7	Thasra	6	47	24
	Total Zillah ...	48	263	188

28. The agreements, or taraos, as I have already stated, are somewhat different in each case, though the gist is always the same. From the inquiries I have made, I believe that as a rule they are strictly adhered to in every way but the limitation of expenses. There are instances of the fines being exacted, and of excommunication being pronounced, to prove this as regards the marrying of daughters without the limits; but I cannot find any of punishment for excessive expenditure. It will be well to take some notice of one or two of the agreements that I have been able to obtain copies of, or information about, and to mention the breaches of the rules, and their result, which have come to my knowledge.

29. The first I wish to notice is the Borsad Ekurda. On the 16th April 1854, the Lewa Kunbis of the town of Borsad combined and executed an agreement on Rs. 8 stamped paper. A copy of the original document is appended to this report; its outline is as follows: First, the cause of making the combination is stated to be a desire to increase the

race which has hitherto been prevented by the want of females caused by the custom of giving girls away in marriage to other honourable villages who will not give any in return; then come the terms :—

(1.) "Two Brahmans are appointed Mukhtiars to carry out the agreement, and four Lewa Kunbis are appointed Agewans to form the Punch.

(2.) "Those who sign the agreement are only to intermarry among themselves under a penalty of fine of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, and excommunication : associating with a person thus excommunicated is made punishable with a like penalty."

(3.) "The Mukhtiars are to prosecute in all cases : the Punch are to provide the funds, and spend the fines for caste purposes, feasts, &c.

(4.) "Rule (2) is applicable also to Natra marriages.

(5.) "Any man guilty of immorality to be fined Rs. 100 to Rs. 500, and to be temporarily excommunicated.

(6.) "The boy's father to give the girl Rs. 50 worth of ornaments, the boy's father to give the girl's father Rs. 101 for the marriage entertainment, if the latter will accept it : the boy's father is to bear all the charitable expenses, miscellaneous expenses to be borne according to *dustoor* : any breach of above rules to be punished by forfeiture of excess taken.

(7.) "Fixes the fees to be paid to the Mukhtiars for each marriage, death, &c.

(8.) "Any member changing his residence is still bound by this agreement.

(9.) "Non-signers are not to be associated with under a penalty of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.

(10.) "Repeats Rule (3).

(11.) "Cancels a previous agreement signed on 31st February 1853, because it was executed on insufficiently stamped paper.

(12.) "Repeats the cause of making the agreement, and adds that we (the signers) willingly execute it because it will prevent 'doodh peethee,' and because it will please Government who are helping us."

30. The above agreement is, I am informed, strictly adhered to. Two or three members have been fined for breach of the rules, and readmitted to the caste; three or four families have not signed, and they are excommunicated, and act as they like; they are not admitted to caste feasts, &c., but it is determined to admit them as soon as they are willing to adhere to the terms of the agreement. One Harribhai

Runchord and others have given their daughters in marriage to Patidars of Dehmol and Roondel, and are excommunicated to this day. The expenses in Rule (6) are rarely incurred, as the custom of Sata (described below) is very general in the town of Borsad.

31. The second Ekurda, of which I have been able to obtain a copy of the agreement is a combination of 91 aristocratic villages of the Churotur: the agreement is on Rs. 12 stamped paper, and dated 15th March 1863. It is an agreement between the head Patels of Gána and Roon, and 89 other villages; the principal rules are as follows:—

(1.) "Girls are no more to be given in marriage to the 13 most honourable villages as formerly.

(2.) "The customs of Sata Tehkaroo, and taking money are declared to be dishonourable; intermarriages with other villages are forbidden.

(3.) "Fixes what are to be the ordinary marriage expenses.

(4.) "The Patels of Gána and Roon are appointed Agewans; are to prosecute in all cases: fine for breach of rule may extend to Rs. 1,000."

32. I am informed that this agreement is not well adhered to. There is a want of unity in the combination. Names of members of five villages are known who have since given their daughters in marriage to the 13 forbidden villages, and have been neither fined nor excommunicated.

33. A third Ekurda exists among certain villages of Mehmudabad and Nariad. The rules are as follows:—

(1.) "Two Brahmans of Sursuvnee are appointed Mukhtiars.

(2.) "Fixes Rs. 2 as their fees for a marriage to be paid by the bridegroom's father, while the bride's father is to feed them.

(3.) "Any bribe taken by the persons arranging the marriage, &c., is to be punished by double the amount of penalty.

(4.) "Only in case of a woman having no offspring up to the age of 30 years may her husband marry another: penalty, Rs. 100 fine.

(5.) "Combining parties only to intermarry among themselves, under penalty of excommunication, and a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000, to be spent in caste purposes.

(6.) "Penalty of Rs. 500 and excommunication in case of a man marrying his daughter to a man's son, who has given his daughter in marriage out of the combination.

(7.) "Penalty of Rs. 200 to any abetter of any breach of rule.

(8.) "The bride's father's expenses are fixed at Rs. 51, and if the husband comes to the bride's house to marry her he is not to be refused, if he bring no money."

33. This agreement was signed on the 23rd April 1870. Gullabhai Dungerdas of Sihoonj, of this combination, was recently fined Rs. 499, for marrying a daughter into a family out of the Ekurda. The agreement is on Rs. 50 stamped paper.

34. A fourth Ekurda, and the last that I will take separate notice of, was signed on the 25th May 1871, on Rs. 4 stamped paper by certain Kurwa families of Wasna-Margya, Salujra, Bhaner, Sirkhej, and Sanand. The following are the principal rules :—

(1.) "Removes certain difficulties arising from the custom of very early marriage prevalent in this caste.

(2.) "If a woman be given in Natra in return for a maiden the father of the former must give the latter Rs. 100 ornaments, and Rs. 25 clothes.

(3.) "On sending a girl to her husband, her father must give her Rs. 75 ornaments and Rs. 4 for her to present to her mother-in-law.

(4.) "In case of a Satano Tarao, if the person giving a girl do not at once obtain one in return, he is to take Rs. 74, which is to be returned on receiving such girl, and if he afterwards refuse to accept her, he is besides to forfeit Rs. 101 more.

(5.) "The girl's father is to give a dowry of not less than Rs. 25, and the boy's father is to give away at least Rs. 18 in charity.

(6.) "The combining families are to intermarry among one another; but may make Sata marriages with any village, and any sort of marriage with Paturee and Velav.

(7.) "Penalty for breach of rules is Rs.251 fine, and excommunication not exceeding 5 years : Punch appointed."

35. This last agreement was made on occasion of the last Kurwa marriage-day, and hence no breach has yet occurred. Besides these four I have not been able to obtain copies of the agreements of others. I think, however, the above has been sufficient to show the character of these documents. As to the attention shown them, I can only add that the Mamlatdars pretty generally report no known breach of rules.

36. I trust that I have now said enough about these Ekurda to give a very fair idea of them, and their working, and will now pass to another custom, which has arisen of late years among these castes, and which appears to me likely to be a more potent agent to diminish marriage expenses. I find notice taken of it only by Mr. Ashburner. He gives the following description (*vide* paragraph 16 of his report No. 585-A

of 1857): "A custom called 'Satoo' is common amongst the inferior members of some castes to reduce the expenses of marriage, and to set aside the question of inferiority implied by giving a daughter in marriage to an equal in rank, it is as follows: *A* gives his daughter in marriage to *B*, who gives, in return, a daughter to the son of *A*. Another mutual arrangement is as follows: *A* gives his daughter in marriage to the son of *B*, who gives his daughter to the son of *C*, who gives a daughter to the son of *A*. This is called 'Tehkaroo'." Mr. Ashburner goes on to say "that this has a tendency to reduce expenses, but is considered low." I don't doubt that then this was quite true, and, indeed, is to some extent now (*vide* clause 2, paragraph 31 above); but it has so recommended itself, that the great majority of marriages are now settled on this principle, and these are generally free from expense, at least from all that is extravagant and unnecessary.

37. This custom has so proved its value, and obtained such a firm hold upon the minds of the people, that I can state and prove by documentary evidence, that in many cases when *B* has no girl to give in return to *A*, he is bound down by written agreement to provide one within a certain stated time; and I am clearly of opinion that the process termed Tehkaroo, which is only an expansion of "Satoo," would never have found origin had not the custom now under discussion to recommended itself very strongly.

38. I will here mention a few of the written agreements alluded to in the preceding paragraph:—

I.—On one rupee paper, Nurseedas Nathubhai, of Chapra, binds himself to find a girl for Bapujee Hurree five years hence, if he then require one, in return for the girl that the latter has recently given in marriage to Nurseedas; he also binds himself at the same time to return the dowry money. Dated 6th June 1807.

II.—By writing in Wáldas Nathu (of Sadra)'s book, Methabhai Viridas and Gopal Girdúr, of Peeploee, bind themselves at the next marriage season to find a girl, in whatever village Waldas desire it, in return for the girl married by Waldas to the son of Gopal Girdur. 25th April 1871.

III.—Hirdas Bajeedas and Kaludas Purbudas and Bajeedas Purbudas bind themselves on one rupee paper within four years to find a woman who will marry, by Natra, Desai, son of Dhurumdas, in return for the daughter that the said Dhurumdas has given in marriage to Nagur, son of Bajeedas. Dated 4th May 1871.

IV.—Shunkur Ramjee, of Torna, binds himself on one rupee paper to provide a girl, resident in the village desired by Juver Daljee

of Warudla, next marriage time, in return for Muncha, daughter of Juver, recently given in marriage to Shunkar's son. Dated 24th April 1871.

V.—By writing in a book of Doree Bechur, of Sadra, Munudas Kushall, Nagur Narotum, Runchord Nathu, and Kuber Nathu, of Gogawara, bind themselves, next marriage season, in the village desired, to find a girl in return for her given by Doreedas to Punja, son of one Dhurumdas Kalia. 29th April 1871.

VI.—On one rupee paper Kaleedas and Bajeedas Purbudas bind themselves, next marriage season, to find a girl, of 7 years' age, in the village desired, in return for her given by Bapujee Koreedas in marriage to Bechur, son of Kaleedas.

39. The above serve to illustrate how complicated some of these Sata arrangements become. They are, with exception of the first, agreements between Kurwa Kunbis : the first between Lewa Kunbis.

40. If I may be allowed to express an opinion on the origin of this custom, I should say that it arose subsequently to the Ekurda system and from a perception of the weak point thereof ; for, as I have already stated, I do not think that the Ekurda tend to reduce the expenses, except in so far as they prevent marriages with the Kulia villages ; expenses among the Akulia themselves still remain high and unchecked by the agreements passed. To remedy this the custom of Sata Tehkaroo was originated and now has become among the Ekurda walla villages very general.

41. I think I may now close the present part of my report with this double contrast.

First, in 1848, we have the Akulia competing hotly for position for their daughters as wives in Kulia families, and thereby forced to give enormous dowries : now we have the Akulia bound by pretty strictly adhered to agreements to marry among certain combinations among themselves and generally exchanging daughter for daughter in preference to giving any dowry at all. Secondly, in 1848, we have the Akulia, under a false sense of honour, refusing to do otherwise than marry their daughters at ruinous expense to Kulia members, and no demand for Kulia girls in consequence, the result being a strong inducement to destroy both Kulia and Akulia girls : now we have the Kulia only too willing to get girls from their own rank as they are cut off from their former supply from the inferior ranks, and the Akulia in like manner competing for daughters from among the diminished numbers of their rank.

42. To turn now, while at the very point, to the second part of my report, which I will term the consideration of the grounds, apart from statistics, for the present belief in the prevalence of the crime of female-infanticide, I would ask what inducement can now exist to any rank or degree of these castes to commit such foul crime ?

43. First, as to the Akulia, their former inducements were clear and very potent, they positively could not marry their daughters, without disgrace, to the sons of their equals, and to those of their superiors only with great expense, anxiety, and annoyance: what then could be simpler than to neglect them, or even positively to destroy them. Now all this is altered; they are bound by their own voluntary agreements to marry among themselves, and as a fact the vast majority do. From the former drain on their female population there is at present a scarcity of wives for them, and consequently instead of the former competition for husbands, there is now a reverse competition for wives, and this is clearly demonstrated by the fact sufficiently evident from Table No. XVI. appended, which shows that at the present fathers frequently receive large sums for their daughters instead of giving them excessive dowries.

44. I may even go farther than this and state that I am credibly informed by more than one person that a man having no daughter has great difficulty in getting his son married, for owing to the scarcity of girls alluded to and to the Sata system, he cannot get a wife for his son unless he can give a daughter in return. And it is to avoid this difficulty, now so frequently occurring, that the expansion called Tehkaroo has been invented, and that agreements are so often taken for the return of a girl when born or obtainable.

45. I must say that myself I thoroughly believe what I am told by all I ask that so far from now wishing evil to their female offspring, and regarding their birth as a misfortune, they are only too glad to cherish and support them with care and affection.

46. Secondly as to the Kulia—meaning by them now the inhabitants of the 13 villages of highest rank, and those important villages of inferior rank, such as Wantwallee and Virsud, which have hitherto kept aloof from every Ekurda—I am less clear. The present source from which they draw girls beyond their own rank is limited, and therefore competition cannot now be very great, and expenses must be greatly reduced accordingly; for I regard the expenses as almost entirely dependent on the state of demand and supply. However, there are, no doubt, still many villages, or at least individuals, who are ready to spend their savings in order to marry their daughters into these most honourable villages; and, therefore, if the sexes are at par at birth, there must still be a superfluity of females among the Kulia villages, and the question is what becomes of these. It would appear from Tables Nos. XII. and XIV., appended, that there are considerably more male than female births, and whether this disparity at birth reduces the supply to the demand or no, is a further question which can scarcely be decided on the present data. Yet I must give my candid opinion that I think there are yet existent grounds among the Kulia Patidars for inducement to neglect their female offspring.

47. It may be well here once more to moot the point, whether female infanticide has ever existed in these districts among the Kunbi castes, and to re-state the opinions of previous writers on this point.

48. I think it must be admitted that there is no evidence to prove the existence of such foul crime, as would be admitted in any court of justice. The nearest approach to evidence that I can find is the petition presented to Mr. Ashburner in 1855, which I have not at hand. Mr. Arbuthnot, writing in the same year, says: "From the search made in the records by the District Police officers under my charge (Mahuda, Thasra, and Kapadvanj) it does not appear that any cases of infanticide have ever been brought to their notice officially, but at the same time they all agree in stating that such a crime does exist, but is only committed by the *abruedars*, who marry their daughters to persons of the same *abrue* as themselves by reason of which the marriage expenses are great."

49. Mr. Morgan in 1856 writes: "I regret to say that there was a feeling apparent, and that people lean to the idea of the existence of this crime, but I have never been able to learn that it exists among certain families, or in certain districts; however, I must say that the rumour is so very vague and untangible, that it is perfectly impossible for me to come to a satisfactory opinion on the point." In paragraph 3 he says that though all the district officers allude to the rumour as being prevalent, they have never had a complaint of any sort, and in paragraph 8 he explains "the rumour once having got abroad, has increased, till at length, without any tangible evidence, the crime is, as it were, acknowledged to be extremely prevalent.

50. Again, Mr. Hadow, in paragraph 51 of his report of 1863, writes: "As regards my own experience during my service in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Zillahs (which embraces a period of ten years), I can only say that not a single instance of female infanticide or of any female child having died at the time, or shortly after birth, under circumstances of suspicion, such as would justify the suspicion that death had been wilfully caused, directly or indirectly, by the parents, has been brought to my knowledge." "How then," he asks, "should I be justified in stating my belief in the existence of the crime at the present time? Whatever may have been the impression on my mind at one time, my opinion is that if it has any existence at present, it is confined to a very few villages where the agreements have been broken," &c.

51. Mr. Ashburner's appears to be the only strong opinion as to the prevalence of the crime; and even he does not state that it is among the Kunbis that it prevails. In paragraph 4 of his report dated 3rd May 1855, he uses these words: "The children are usually poisoned with opium or suffocated in a vessel of milk and water—so common does the latter practice appear to have become that "to cause to drink milk" is the slang expression when infanticide is alluded to in polite Rajput

society." Now this is, I believe, literally true. I have endeavoured to ascertain the origin of the expression "Doodh poethee," and am told it arose among the Jádejá Rajputs of Káthiáwár, and has thence been adopted here. But let us, while we can, avoid so humiliating a position as to admit that such foul crime can exist and prevail to any extent under our present police administration in Regulation Provinces without detection.

52. My personal impression from what I have read and inquiries I have made is, that there was formerly considerable inducement to regard a girl as a misfortune, and therefore there is good reason to suppose that girls were not taken that care of and cherished with the same affection as the male offspring was; and that this same inducement does at present exist to some modified extent among the first 13 villages and such others as continue to draw their supply of girls from other ranks. And I think this, with certain disparity at birth, is sufficient to account for the noticeable disproportion of the sexes.

53. I have only two remarks more to make on this subject, and they are: first, that any great slaughter of innocent females would clearly be preventive of increase of race, whereas from Table No. I. appended, it will be seen that the race is increasing as fast as possible, considering the present density of the population of these parts. The second is, that I have never had any suspicious case of infant female death in these castes brought to my notice, nor have I heard of the existence of any such case during the two years I have had charge of districts in this collectorate.

54. It will now be necessary to state that all the foregoing is applicable to the Lewa Kunbis only, and not to the Kurwa. How Act VIII. of 1870 came to be applied to these latter, I do not understand. Searching the whole file on the subject of female infanticide, I cannot discover in any report or paper even a hint that the crime was committed among the Kurwas. The reports of Messrs. Arbuthnot, Morgan, Ashburner, and Hadow treat distinctly of the Lewa caste only, and the Kurwas are not even alluded to, except once by Mr. Ashburner, when he describes some marriage ceremonies peculiar to them. I am aware that in 1848 the Collector of Ahmedabad took agreements from them also to reduce their marriage expenses, but even that much was not done in this zillah. However, as the stigma is now laid on these also, it will be well to state the little I know about them too.

55. In the first place I believe that the Kulia of this caste are almost exclusively in Ahmedabad: with the exception of Lallee, Kunij, and Wasna Margia, all villages of this zillah are considered Akulia. Indeed, the caste is not numerous, and scarcely exceeds 12,000 *in toto*. They only marry once in every 10 or 12 years on a date fixed after many solemnities at the Mata Temple at Ooja, north of Ahmedabad. I

believe formerly the same struggle took place between them to obtain admission to the ranks of the aristocracy by marriage, as in the Lewa caste; but this now is a matter of the past, and they have their Ekurdas and the mutual marriage agreements just as the Lewa Kunbis have, and marry among their equals with even less show and expense than their Lewa brethren.

56. Two of their marriage customs need remark: namely, (1) they sometimes marry a girl, when they cannot find a suitable match for her, to a bunch of flowers, which are afterwards thrown into a well. The girl is then considered a widow, and can only be married by the Natra form, a cheap process; (2) at other times they marry such a daughter to an already married man, obtaining previously his agreement to divorce her, as soon as the ceremony is completed; this is easily managed for a small consideration; the girl is thereafter given in Natra to any man who may wish to have her.

57. Several cases of both of these customs have occurred since the introduction of the Act. In Mehmudabad there have been five of the former and four of the latter. I append a writing of divorcement on four-anna paper, by which one Dhurumdas Jetabhai of Sadra resigns all claim upon Diwalee, daughter of Bajee Purbudas of Amliara, who had been given to him in marriage under the second custom.

58. I think these ceremonies are innocent, and not indicative of crime in the caste. I regard them as artificial forms of evading the strict observance of the custom allowing marriages only once in about 12 years. For suppose a man, when the eventful day has come, to have a daughter a few years old, and to have been unsuccessful in providing a suitable husband for her, he will have to wait another 10 or 12 years, and the girl will then long have passed the age of puberty, and her virginity held a disgrace. To avoid this, she goes through the formal ceremony of marriage to the flowers, or to some man who is never to become really her husband, and then, as soon as a suitable husband is found for her, she can marry him by Natra—a form of marriage which may be celebrated on any and every day, and without expense.

59. The origin of these customs is curious. It is told that Shivji Maharaj went to Inglaz on a pilgrimage, and took his wife, Parwutee, with him. On the road they met a giant, who gave them much trouble. After he was overcome, Parwutee said she would go no farther for fear of more trouble, and she accordingly remained behind at Ooja, while her husband went on. He remained absent for nearly 12 years, and she meantime amused herself in her solitude by making 52 male and a like number of female images. When Shivji returned she asked him to give them life. He did so. She then bade them to marry and multiply. However, some of the men ran away, and therefore the superfluous girls had to be married to already provided for men. One girl remained,

whom no one would have, and so they made a bunch of flowers, and married her to it. After this a temple was built at Ooja, in honour of Omia (Parwutee) Mata, and the peculiar customs, thus originated, strictly observed to the present day.

60. It is now necessary to pass from my somewhat long preface to examine the statistics. Table I. shows the increase in the two Kunbi castes between 1849 and 1872. I am unable to show it separately for the Lewa and for the Kurwa divisions, because the figures for 1849 are for both combined, nor can I show details Talukawar; for since 1849 the zillah has been re-divided, and talukas now bearing the same name as then are by no means the same in area. I have therefore to be content with showing the total increase in each sex. The increase in males in the 23 years is 10,806, or 15·1 per cent. on their numbers in 1849, and in females 10,405, or 20·1 per cent. on their then numbers. This result is very satisfactory, and, I think, shows that good has been at work in the caste during the intervening period. The proportion between the sexes in 1849 was 72 females to every 100 males, and in 1872, *i. e.*, at present it is 75·5 females to 100 males.

61. Turning now to Table III. we have a statement showing Talukawar the details of the child-population of the Lewa caste, the adult population and the total population. The proportion of girls to 100 boys for the whole zillah is 86, and it varies from 76 in Anand to 112 in Mehmudabad. From 1 to 6 years the proportion is 82 to 100 for the whole zillah, and varies from 75 in Anand to 114 in Kapadvanj; from 6 to 12 years 64 is the proportion for the zillah; it is least, at 57, in Talukas Matar and Borsad, and highest, at 77, in Thasra. Then, taking together the entire child-population under the age of 12 years, the greatest disproportion appears to be 70 to 100 in Matar, the least, 90, in Mehmudabad, giving an average of 74 to 100 for the whole collectorate. The difference is certainly very marked still; but the improvement since 1855 and 1856 is equally marked. Mr. Arbuthnot has attached to his report, in the former year, tables showing the Kunbi child-population under 12 years for Talukas Kapadvanj, Mahuda, and Tharsa, Ghorasur and Dakore. From them it would appear that 62 to 100 was the then proportion between girls and boys. Again, Mr. Morgan, in the following year, gives tables for the whole zillah for Kunbi children up to 10 years of age, and thence the proportion deduced is 60 to 100 only.

62. To proceed, however, to the adult population the proportion varies from 70 to 100 in Anand and Borsad to 81 to 100 in Matar, giving the average of 74; and finally the entire population, child and adult together, shows greatest disproportion among the sexes in Borsad at 70 and least in Thasra at 78, with a general average of 73·9 for the whole zillah. From the recent census it was ascertained that 87 to 100 was the proportion of the sexes for the entire population of

the zillah ; the difference between this and the proportion in this one caste is very wide and unaccountable.

63. However, the rule is the same, viz., least disproportion under the age of 1 year, greater between the ages of 1 and 6, and greatest between those of 6 and 12. The relative proportions are 93, 89, and 70 to 100 for the whole population, and 86, 81, and 63 for the population of this caste alone. The discrepancy under 1 year is considerable, and that which requires explanation. Table XII. will help us somewhat in this, for it thence appears that the number of female to male births, as deduced from the registers, is as 92 to 100. On the whole I conclude from these figures that there is considerable disparity at birth in favour of the male sex ; and that owing either to physical causes, or to less care being taken of them during early childhood, mortality is greater among girls than among boys, and this view is corroborated by Table XI., from which it appears that the death-rate (as ascertained from the registers) is 57 per *mille* per annum among boys and 65 among girls.

64. Let us now pass to Table V., the Gaumwar statement of the details of the child-population of the Lewa caste. Column 11 shows the proportion between males and females for every village containing in all 50 or more children (it seemed scarcely worth while calculating the proportion in the rest). The figures therein show that this proportion varies from 39 girls to 100 boys in Naphar Tulpud of Taluka Anand to 163 to 100 boys in Mangeèpura of Taluka Nariad. It is impossible and unnecessary here to go through the whole list of villages, and I therefore only show marginally the names of those in which the disproportion is greatest. There are 31 in which there are less than 60 girls to 100 boys, in 4 less than 50, and in 1 only less than 40 to 100.

1. Naphar Tulpud 39.
2. Poeda (Borsad) 43.
3. Momedpura 44.
4. Junore 45.
5. Kurumsud 55.
6. Anand 59.
7. Ruttunpur 59.
8. Samurkha 54.
9. Thamuna Taluka 58.
10. Nisrau 53.
11. Rungaipura 54.
12. Soonav 56.
13. Gurmala 51.
14. Kandhula 55.
15. Nuwagaum 57.
16. Wasna Boojrug 59.
17. Akrole 58.
18. Chuklasee 52.
19. Mitral 57.
20. Mungrowlee 50.
21. Ootursunda 58.
22. Patee Hirjee 55.
23. ,, Karkurkad 58.
24. ,, Chuklásee 52.
25. Agurwa 50.
26. Bhurthuree 53.
27. Thasra 58.
28. Warud 57.
29. Wasud 58.
30. Wugasee 58.
31. Peeplota 52.

65. In Table V. also the number of births, deaths, and betrothals registered during the year 1871-72 is shown, also the proportion of girls of each age that have been betrothed. From the latter it appears that under the age of one year very few indeed are betrothed, between the ages of 1 and 6 years about 1 in every 6 are, and between 6 and 12 years about one-half are betrothed. I should think from this we might infer very few girls attain the age of 12 unbetrothed. You will observe in Table XI. I have shown in the last two columns the average age of boys and girls at betrothal. They are very uniform for all the talukas, and the average for the zillah is 15 years for boys and 8·9 for girls. This is calculated from the registered ages for the year 1871-72.

66. Table VI. is an extract from Table V., and shows the details of the child-population of the Kulia villages of this collectorate. Of the first three Kulia villages only Nariad is in Kaira, and the proportion between the sexes therein is 67 to 100 boys. Of the next 10, 5 are villages of Kaira, and in them the proportion is 61 only. Of the next 43, 26 are of Kaira, and here the proportion is 60 to 100. Among all other villages, *i. e.*, the Akulia, the above proportion is 77 to 100: all details of this are to be found in Table VI. and the totals in VII. These Kulia villages, especially the first 13, are those against whom suspicion has always been strongest, and the disproportion between the sexes in them is certainly still most marked and inexplicable. None of the first 6 named in Table VI. have yet joined any Ekurda; and many of the remaining 26 are on a similar independent footing. Those, however, marked with a red cross* have. In Table V. also I have similarly marked those villages who have joined one or other of the numerous combinations or Ekurda.

67. It is now necessary to say a few words about Table XI. The number of births registered in 12 months is 4,037, or 31 per *mille* per annum. This is evidently a much lower rate than the real one, and many births must therefore have escaped registration. The proportional number registered is greatest in Mehmudabad and Nariad, viz., 34 per thousand, and least in Borsad and Kapadvanj, viz., 27. As to deaths among children, there have been 1,382 boys and 1,167 girls registered. The rate among the former varies from 41 in Thasra to 79 in Mehmudabad, and the average for the whole zillah is 57: among the latter it varies from 46 per thousand in Thasra to 90 in Nariad, and the average is 65. The number of betrothals registered is also shown in this table: the rate is highest in Matar and lowest in Thasra.

68. All ascertainable details concerning betrothals in the Lewa caste are given in the first part of Table XVI., which is arranged Talukawar and Gaumwar, and I think needs no explanation. I will only here mention the fact that the vast majority of betrothals therein entered are those in which neither side have given or taken any money; next in number are those in which the girl has been paid for, and by far the fewest those in which she has had a dowry. This table, however, must be received with some caution, for it is naturally more easy to ascertain cases of the first kind of betrothal above mentioned: there would be a kind of shame attaching to the second kind, which would induce to concealment; and as the ryots are aware that Government is suspicious of the third kind, much information respecting it cannot be expected.

69. Such then are the statistics for the Lewa caste. As to the Kurwa we can afford to dismiss them with shorter notice, as they are so few in number, and their history and statistics are more satisfactory.

* Printed in black ink with an asterisk (*).

70. Among the total child-population the proportion of girls to 100 boys is 91, and this varies from 77 in Anand to 100 in Matar. The proportion among the adult population is 94, varying from 77 in Anand to 100 in Matar; and among the entire Kurwa population the proportion is 93·5 with the same variations. Now, as already mentioned in para. 62 above, the proportion among the entire population of the collectorate, all castes included, is 87; I suppose, therefore, that from these figures no presumption can be made against the Kurwa caste.

71. Table X., which gives information Gaumwar, is exactly similar to No. V. of the Lewa caste. The figures in column 11 show that the proportion of the sexes varies from 53 girls to 100 boys in Dyup, of Taluka Kapadvanj, to 162 girls to a hundred boys in the town of Kaira. Dyup is the only village showing a proportion under 60, and Wasna, Margya, Gogawara and Borsad, and Kuthlal, the only ones under 70. The columns on betrothal in this table show that even under 1 year a great number of girls are betrothed, between 1 and 6 years nearly all are so, and between 6 and 12 years there is only here and there a girl remaining unbetrothed. There have been only two betrothals registered during the year 1871-72, as the marriage day has only just passed. It occurred on the 25th May 1871.

72. Table XIII. shows that 408 births have been registered in the year, 212 males and 196 females, giving a rate of 31 per *mille* per annum. The death-rate among boys has been 45 per thousand and among girls 48. The average age at betrothal of boys is 11·5 and of girls 5·2; this, however, is calculated from the two registered cases only. Details of betrothals are shown in the latter part of Table XVI. in the same way as already explained above for the Lewa caste, and with similar results.

73. Table XV. is the only one now remaining unnoticed. It is a comparative statement of the Kunbi, Rajput, other Hindu, and Mussulman child-population, and requires no explanation.

74. Finally, I have to express my opinion on the working of the Act, and as to what extent it should continue in force. I must admit that I have never heard a complaint made against it, and I believe that some are disposed to regard it with favour, but the fees are the drawback, and are regarded as a tax. The people cannot understand that money should be taken from them without Government deriving some profit therefrom, and I believe that this opinion has been increased by the collections having remained as yet unexpended. The system of compulsory registration is excellent, not only as a check upon any evil practices that may exist, but as furnishing valuable information.

75. What I now respectfully recommend is this. The registration should everywhere be continued compulsory, but fees (except as hereafter specified) be remitted, the obligation to register lying in the penal clauses of the Act. The officers now keeping village Form No. 14

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should be the registrars in every village. It will be no additional work to them, as it is their duty already to keep No. 14 carefully and correctly. Indeed, their work would be somewhat lightened by the obligation on the people to inform them. I would have the time within which information must be given extended to two or three days, and I would rely entirely on the No. 14, and not have any separate registers. The Registrars should make complaint in case of any breach of these rules, and on conviction should receive one-half of the penalty inflicted.

76. As to the six Kulia villages, Nariad, Ootursounda, Ode, Kurrumsud, Soona, and Alindra (of Matar), I would suggest as follows: that registration be compulsory and fees taken as hitherto; the village accountants to continue to be registrars, as at present, and to be remunerated as now, but that over them be placed two Inspectors of Registration, one to visit Nariad, Ootursounda, and Alindra, and the other Ode, Soona, and Kurrumsud. It should be the duty of these Inspectors not only to see that the registers are carefully and punctually kept, but to make personal inquiries as to whether any events have escaped registration, or any breach of rule has taken place, and they should have one-half the penalty in case of conviction obtained through their aid. They should also send in returns monthly showing all events registered and also the day on which they visited each part of their charge, and anything suspicious happening therein.

77. I calculate that the annual income from fees in these six villages would amount to about Rs. 1,200. If each Inspector had Rs. 25 pay, Rs. 10 travelling allowance, Rs. 2 contingency, and a peon on Rs. 8, the total annual expense for both together would amount to Rs. 1,080, leaving Rs. 120 as remuneration for the Registrars; and any balance to the bad might be made good from the balance now in hand, which I calculate can scarcely be less than Rs. 12,000.

78. The above system might be tried for a few years, and then if nothing suspicious happened, I would respectfully beg to recommend that the Act be entirely repealed in this collectorate and the balance then in hand be spent on some charitable work in the zillah in consultation with the headmen of these castes to be a memorial of the philanthropy and good faith of the British Government on the one hand, and on the other of the fact that the Lewa and Kurwa Kunbi castes came out from their trial with their character and history unstained with the foul crime now imputed to them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. R. COOKE,

Supernumerary Assistant Collector.

I.—*Statement showing the entire Kunbi Population of Kaira for the years* 1849 *and* 1872, *the Increase, &c.,*

No.	Name of Taluka.	Lewa Kunbis.		Kurwa Kunbis.		Total Kunbis in 1872.		Total Kunbis in 1849.		Total Increase between 1849 and 1872.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Anand	22,633	16,094	98	79	22,731	16,173	...	...	...	...
2	Borsad	17,853	12,595	743	622	18,596	13,217	...	...	...	...
3	Kapadvanj	1,731	1,321	2,448	2,196	4,179	3,517	...	...	...	...
4	Matar	6,354	4,932	1,025	1,032	7,379	5,964	...	...	...	...
5	Mehmudabad	4,225	3,275	1,587	1,561	5,812	4,836	...	...	...	...
6	Nariad	17,414	13,458	427	440	17,841	13,898	...	...	...	...
7	Thasra	5,448	4,243	290	260	5,738	4,503	...	...	...	...
	Total Zillah ...	75,658	55,918	6,618	6,190	82,276	62,108	71,470	51,703	10,806	10,405

II.—*Abstract showing increase per cent. of each Sex in* 23 *years.*

Sex.	Total Kunbis in 1872.	Total in 1849.	Increase in 23 years.	Increase per cent.
Males	82,276	71,470	10,806	15·1
Females	62,108	51,703	10,405	20·1
Total... ...	1,44,384	1,23,173	21,211	17·2

III.—*Statement showing Details of Child-population and Adult-population of Lewa Kunbis of Kaira, Talukawar, for the year* 1872.

No.	Name of Taluka.	Child-population.						Total Child-population.		Total Adult-population.		Total Population.	
		Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.							
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Anand	971	743	3,188	2,396	3,896	2,674	8,055	5,813	14,578	10,281	22,633	16,094
2	Borsad	601	523	2,144	1,844	2,635	1,507	5,380	3,874	12,473	8,721	17,853	12,595
3	Kapadvanj	76	61	192	220	267	187	535	468	1,196	853	1,731	1,321
4	Matar	142	142	845	682	997	567	1,984	1,391	4,370	3,541	6.354	4.932
5	Mehmudabad.. ..	95	106	487	514	597	443	1,179	1,063	3,046	2,212	4,225	3,275
6	Nariad	437	432	2,528	2,055	2,446	1,510	5,411	3,997	12,003	9,461	17,414	13,458
7	Thasra	167	147	802	684	771	592	1,740	1 423	3,708	2,820	5,448	4,243
	Total Zillah..	2,489	2,154	10,186	8,395	11,609	7,480	24,284	18,029	51,374	37,889	75,658	55,918

IV.—*Statement showing Percentages of above.*

No.	Name of Taluka.	Child-population.			Total Child-population.	Total Adult-population.	Total Population.
		Number of Girls to 100 Boys	Number of Girls to 100 Boys.	Number of Girls to 100 Boys.			
		Under 1 year.	From 1 to 6 years.	From 6 to 12 years.	Number of Girls to 100 Boys.	Number of Women to 100 Men.	Number of Females to 100 Males.
1	Anand	76	75	68	72	70	71
2	Borsad	87	86	57	72	70	70
3	Kapadvanj	80	114	70	87	71	76
4	Matar	100	81	57	70	81	77
5	Mehmudabad	112	106	74	90	72	77
6	Nariad	98	81	62	74	79	77
7	Thasra	88	85	77	82	76	78
	Total Zillah ...	86	82	64	78	74	78·9

Statement V.

V.—*Gaumwar Statement showing Details of Lewa Kunbi Child-Betrothals registered*

The asterisk (*) signify that the vil

No.	Names of Talukas.	Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.		Total under 12 years.		Number of Girls to 100 Boys.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
										Taluka
1	Ajunpura*	14	14	88	78	116	132	218	224	103
2	Anund*	45	37	262	176	247	127	554	340	59
3	Aras	24	18	59	42	77	58	160	118	73
4	Ardee*	3	0	7	8	10	8	20	16	...
5	Ascepura	3	2	20	16	16	8	39	26	66
6	Bhátpura	2	2	19	18	25	16	46	36	78
7	Bhurora	9	6	36	36	53	36	98	78	79
8	Bhirdwa	25	17	34	23	53	49	112	89	79
9	Bhaluj*	27	23	42	38	60	44	129	105	81
10	Bhojkuwa	2	1	15	6	7	8	24	15	62
11	Beechree	3	1	9	11	14	12	26	24	92
12	Boriawee*	32	25	92	65	84	52	208	142	68
13	Budapura	1	4	10	6	11	8	22	18	...
14	Chikodra*	17	15	92	61	180	143	289	219	76
15	Dangeepura	1	2	6	3	2	1	9	6	...
16	Dhorlee	3	3	5	4	3	2	11	9	...
17	Dooleta	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	...
18	Futtehpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
19	Gamree	12	9	31	27	43	33	86	69	80
20	Gana*	14	13	48	35	64	48	126	96	76
21	Gora	1	0	4	5	9	6	14	11	...
22	Gungapura...	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	...
23	Humidpura	2	2	18	16	15	16	35	34	97
24	Hargoor	3	2	8	10	12	10	23	22	...
25	Jakla	2	2	8	8	7	17	17	27	...
26	Jitoria	11	9	31	18	35	33	77	60	77
27	Kasur*	6	11	62	44	84	48	152	103	67
28	Kandhulee...	3	3	30	27	33	29	66	59	89
29	Kankuwa	7	3	15	16	34	21	56	40	71
30	Kawnpur	11	11	13	14	18	9	42	34	81
31	Koonjrar*	12	11	20	19	25	16	57	46	89
32	Kurumsud	39	17	220	139	245	120	504	276	55
33	Kumboluj*	19	9	66	66	88	65	173	140	81
34	Khorwar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
35	Lambwell	11	7	38	18	57	41	106	66	62
36	Lingra*	10	10	48	42	54	44	112	96	86
37	Megwa Budapur	1	2	11	7	19	17	31	26	84
38	Megwa Gana	2	1	10	13	33	20	45	34	75
39	Mogur	6	8	22	20	32	28	60	56	93
40	Naphar Tulpud*	12	9	106	64	185	45	303	118	39
41	Naphar Wanto	1	5	21	22	27	11	59	38	64
42	Nawlee*	42	38	108	97	139	115	289	250	86
43	Nuwapura...	1	0	2	2	5	4	8	6	...
44	Ode	85	34	212	172	238	180	535	386	72
45	Oomreth*	72	60	192	142	181	202	445	404	91
46	Punsora*	25	17	35	33	65	51	125	101	81
47	Purwut*	1	3	5	3	5	3	11	9	...
48	Raha Tulao	2	1	6	5	12	7	20	13	...

population, the number of Girls Betrothed; and the Births, Deaths, and in 1871-72.

lage has joined a combination or Ekurda.]

Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.		Total under 12 years.		Percentage of girls under 12 years betrothed.	Births registered in 1871-72.		Deaths registered in 1871-72. Under 12 years.		Betrothals registered in 1871-72.
Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Anand.													
0	14	2	76	14	118	16	208	7	14	21	15	9	10
0	37	9	167	54	68	63	277	18	40	31	33	36	58
0	18	2	40	5	53	7	111	6	9	12	8	7	3
0	0	1	7	0	8	1	15	..	2	1	1	2	0
0	2	1	15	6	2	7	19	27	4	7	4	4	6
0	2	0	18	1	15	1	35	3	3	6	0	2	2
1	5	2	34	4	32	7	71	9	7	10	3	2	8
0	17	4	19	3	46	7	82	8	11	2	4	0	4
4	19	12	26	0	44	16	89	15	11	14	10	6	10
0	1	0	6	6	2	6	9	40	3	5	2	0	1
0	1	0	11	2	10	2	22	8	1	1	2	1	5
0	25	1	64	26	26	27	115	19	10	12	8	6	5
0	4	0	6	1	7	1	17	...	1	3	0	0	1
0	15	0	61	13	130	13	206	5	12	26	12	17	20
0	2	0	3	1	0	1	5	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	3	0	4	1	1	1	8	...	3	2	2	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	9	2	25	0	33	2	67	3	11	0	13	1	8
0	13	3	32	12	36	15	81	15	8	12	10	8	14
0	0	2	3	0	6	2	9	...	1	3	2	1	2
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	0	16	2	14	2	32	6	7	4	1	1	4
0	2	0	10	4	6	4	18	...	0	0	0	0	1
0	2	0	8	2	15	2	25	...	2	1	1	3	2
0	9	0	18	11	22	11	49	18	5	7	7	4	3
0	11	0	44	6	42	6	97	6	21	18	11	9	9
0	3	0	27	6	23	6	53	10	9	4	6	2	4
0	3	1	15	1	20	2	38	5	5	3	2	1	3
0	11	0	14	1	8	1	33	3	6	5	1	4	2
0	11	6	13	5	11	11	35	24	6	7	4	4	5
1	16	2	137	17	103	20	256	7	41	25	22	21	36
0	9	4	62	5	60	9	131	6	20	20	11	16	18
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	7	3	15	9	32	12	54	18	14	4	2	4	6
0	10	4	38	5	39	9	87	9	18	8	6	2	8
0	2	0	7	3	14	3	23	11	1	4	0	0	1
0	1	1	12	0	20	1	33	3	2	2	3	2	2
0	8	6	14	2	26	8	48	14	4	9	6	4	0
0	9	4	60	9	36	13	105	11	20	22	10	20	17
0	5	0	22	2	9	2	36	5	0	0	0	0	1
0	38	9	88	20	95	29	221	12	17	20	15	19	28
0	0	0	2	0	4	0	6	...	0	0	0	0	1
1	33	32	140	89	91	122	264	32	43	34	46	51	56
0	60	10	132	12	190	22	382	5	37	28	18	13	22
0	17	3	30	9	42	12	89	11	5	5	9	4	18
0	3	0	3	1	2	1	8	...	1	2	2	1	2
0	1	0	5	3	4	3	10	...	0	0	0	0	0

V.—

No.	Names of Talukas.	Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.		Total under 12 years		Number of Girls to 100 Boys.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
										Taluka
49	Rajeepura	3	2	3	3	5	4	11	9	...
50	Rasnol	11	8	42	22	29	20	82	50	61
51	Ruttunpur*	3	1	24	18	39	20	66	39	59
52	Sarsa*	105	85	185	107	122	110	412	302	73
53	Seelee	8	8	12	6	21	14	41	28	68
54	Surdarpura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
55	Sudulpura	14	7	44	30	54	55	112	92	82
56	Surelee	3	1	9	4	9	4	21	9	...
57	Sundesur	54	48	103	105	92	59	249	212	85
58	Samurkha	23	13	105	65	158	71	286	149	52
59	Tarpura	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	...
60	Turnol*	8	4	15	25	28	17	51	46	90
61	Thamun Tulpud*	21	21	119	62	106	60	246	143	58
62	Thamun Wanto	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	...
63	Uhima	1	2	21	16	15	19	37	37	100
64	Unklawudee	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	...
65	Vehra	9	9	22	18	28	19	59	46	78
66	Wassud	35	26	98	64	146	72	279	162	58
67	Wanskilya	4	5	8	8	20	16	32	29	90
68	Wugasee	14	9	26	19	30	13	70	41	58
69	Wurod	20	17	89	77	174	85	283	179	63
70	Wunsol*	5	6	38	32	44	38	87	76	87
71	Wulasun	6	2	32	38	43	34	81	74	91
	Total...	971	743	3,188	2,396	3,896	2,674	8,055	5,813	72
										Taluka
1	Amode*	12	7	29	52	46	31	87	90	103
2	Asee	1	4	34	33	46	25	81	62	76
3	Asodur	4	4	11	11	21	13	36	28	77
4	Baumunwa*	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	...
5	Betashee Tulpud	1	4	24	29	26	17	51	50	98
6	Betashee Wanto	1	1	3	2	3	1	7	4	...
7	Bochasun*	20	35	79	46	101	64	200	145	72
8	Borsad*	29	25	106	98	210	86	345	209	60
9	Bunejra	3	2	3	5	2	5	8	12	...
10	Buwaneepura...	5	4	15	12	21	10	41	26	63
11	Dawol	21	15	61	65	71	54	153	134	87
12	Dawulpura	6	2	14	9	15	13	35	24	68
13	Dehmee	6	10	27	30	33	22	66	62	94
14	Dedurda	8	5	17	22	15	12	40	39	97
15	Dobeekuwee	1	2	6	7	9	2	16	11	...
16	Dubhasee	15	9	50	32	46	30	111	71	64
17	Dhundakuwa...	1	1	36	20	23	19	60	40	66
18	Duntelee*	5	5	25	22	37	19	67	46	68
19	Golel	2	1	7	7	5	7	14	15	...

continued.

Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.		Total under 12 years.		Percentage of Girls under 12 years betrothed.	Births registered in 1871-72.		Deaths registered in 1871-72. Under 12 years.		Betrothals registered in 1871-72.
Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Anand—*contd.*													
0	2	0	3	0	4	0	9	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	8	2	20	8	12	10	40	20	12	9	6	7	10
0	1	0	18	1	19	1	38	3	7	9	6	4	5
0	85	8	99	15	95	23	279	7	24	21	24	24	35
0	8	1	5	2	12	3	25	10	0	2	2	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	7	1	29	5	50	6	86	7	13	11	4	7	7
0	1	0	4	1	3	1	4	...	2	2	0	1	0
0	48	1	104	8	51	9	203	4	8	5	4	4	15
0	13	2	63	11	60	13	136	9	24	25	14	14	12
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	4	2	23	4	13	6	40	13	2	8	1	3	2
0	21	2	60	15	45	17	126	12	18	17	15	20	18
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	0	1	0	0	0
0	2	0	16	6	13	6	31	16	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	9	1	17	12	7	13	33	28	5	6	2	2	6
0	26	1	63	7	65	8	154	5	9	12	5	4	11
0	5	0	8	4	12	4	25	14	3	5	2	0	2
0	9	1	18	2	11	3	38	7	6	8	1	3	4
0	17	3	74	14	71	17	162	10	14	10	10	9	18
0	6	6	26	8	30	14	62	20	5	9	4	1	7
0	2	0	38	6	28	6	68	8	6	18	3	1	5
7	736	158	2,238	502	2,172	667	5,146	11·5	594	583	417	395	569
Borsad.													
0	7	0	52	28	3	28	62	31	13	15	6	8	7
0	4	0	33	23	2	23	39	37	5	4	3	5	11
0	4	2	9	4	9	6	22	21	5	4	1	1	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	0	0	0	0
0	4	6	23	8	9	14	36	28	4	4	3	7	9
0	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	35	12	34	55	9	67	78	46	10	15	5	11	24
1	24	54	44	75	11	130	79	62	22	16	20	11	18
0	2	1	4	4	1	5	7	...	3	1	2	0	0
0	4	3	9	10	0	13	13	50	5	3	3	1	1
0	15	65	0	54	0	119	15	89	11	12	4	3	15
0	2	5	4	8	5	13	11	54	2	3	2	1	3
0	10	2	28	18	4	20	42	32	5	12	5	6	5
0	5	5	17	11	1	16	23	41	6	4	1	6	2
0	2	1	6	2	0	3	8	...	2	2	1	0	2
0	9	14	18	30	0	44	27	62	11	8	3	6	11
0	1	0	20	15	4	15	25	37	2	2	1	3	4
0	5	7	15	16	3	23	23	50	6	8	3	1	3
0	1	4	3	6	1	10	5	...	2	0	2	0	0

V.—

No.	Names of Talukas.	Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 12 years.		Total under 12 years.		Number of Girls to 100 Boys.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
										Taluka
20	Hulduree	0	1	2	3	4	2	6	6	...
21	Hurkapura	0	1	3	2	6	8	9	11	...
22	Israma	2	6	14	18	29	17	45	41	91
23	Isnav*	18	15	37	33	52	23	107	71	66
24	Jesurwa	0	5	5	7	10	9	15	21	...
25	Jogun	0	0	2	3	8	4	10	7	...
26	Juntral	3	5	14	8	11	6	28	19	...
27	Kawnpur	4	1	28	23	25	17	57	41	72
28	Kerasur	4	4	10	5	8	9	22	18	...
29	Kudol	2	0	11	18	15	13	28	31	110
30	Kotiakar	0	0	4	3	6	2	10	5	...
31	Kunbha	1	0	4	4	2	3	7	7	...
32	Kunsaree	2	0	1	2	0	0	3	2	...
33	Kuntaria	8	16	35	20	38	30	81	66	81
34	Kutnal	0	2	8	7	6	4	14	13	...
35	Kundana*	12	16	39	26	39	24	90	66	73
36	Moojkuwa	0	1	5	3	2	4	7	8	...
37	Nahapa Tulpud	5	7	19	7	19	22	43	36	84
38	Namun	2	2	5	7	10	4	17	13	...
39	Nisraee	11	4	24	15	39	20	74	39	53
40	Oomlav	4	6	8	14	12	14	24	34	141
41	Pamole	29	17	47	46	55	25	131	88	67
42	Paluj*	14	11	88	60	88	59	190	130	68
43	Peeplav	38	30	90	78	143	72	271	180	66
44	Poeda	8	8	29	14	32	8	69	30	43
45	Podal	6	12	25	20	34	30	65	62	95
46	Pundolee*	5	6	91	82	91	48	187	136	73
47	Ras*	60	40	176	139	198	84	434	263	60
48	Raluj	9	13	30	38	42	28	81	79	97
49	Rungaipura	5	5	24	9	19	12	48	26	54
50	Rupeeyapura...	7	3	13	13	15	10	35	26	74
51	Saijpur*	6	8	29	34	38	26	73	68	95
52	Singlav	7	5	29	25	28	14	64	44	68
53	Soorkuwa	1	3	20	13	18	15	39	31	79
54	Soonav	64	33	176	119	158	71	398	223	56
55	Suntokpura	2	3	10	12	16	8	28	23	82
56	Umbalee	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	...
57	Unklav*	20	6	70	91	128	61	218	158	72
58	Umbav	0	1	15	6	4	8	19	15	...
59	Ularsa	24	12	42	53	57	42	123	107	87
60	Vehra	0	1	55	36	46	29	101	66	65
61	Virsud	23	26	104	74	144	75	271	175	65
62	Virole	2	1	19	20	19	14	40	35	87
63	Wasna	22	14	45	41	66	35	133	90	67
64	Wudelee	1	0	4	7	5	3	10	10	..
65	Wurudla*	29	30	71	67	101	52	201	149	74
66	Wutra	0	6	15	17	18	12	33	35	106
	Total...	601	523	2,144	1,844	2,635	1,507	5,380	3,874	70

continued.

Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.		Total under 12 years.		Percentage of Girls under 12 years betrothed.	Births Registered in 1871-72.		Deaths Registered in 1871-72. Under 12 years.		Betrothals Registered in 1871-72.
Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Borsad—*contd.*													
0	1	1	2	2	0	3	3	...	0	1	1	0	0
0	1	0	2	8	0	8	3	...	1	1	0	2	0
0	6	3	15	15	2	18	23	44	3	7	4	4	7
0	15	1	32	6	17	7	64	10	6	6	4	3	7
0	5	7	0	7	2	14	7	...	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	3	3	1	3	4	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	5	4	4	6	0	10	9	...	2	1	0	0	5
0	1	6	17	2	15	8	33	20	4	1	2	0	8
0	4	1	4	2	7	3	15	...	4	2	2	3	7
0	0	11	7	9	4	20	11	64	3	0	2	2	1
0	0	0	3	0	2	0	5	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	2	2	1	4	3	...	1	2	1	1	0
0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	...	1	0	2	0	0
0	16	11	9	17	13	28	38	42	8	10	7	5	5
0	2	5	2	4	0	9	4	...	1	1	1	0	6
0	16	0	26	24	0	24	42	36	6	6	2	2	3
0	1	0	3	3	1	3	5	...	0	0	2	0	0
0	7	7	0	14	8	21	15	66	1	1	0	2	0
0	2	0	7	4	0	4	9	...	5	0	2	1	0
0	4	3	12	12	8	15	24	38	4	6	4	1	6
0	6	3	11	10	4	13	21	38	3	7	0	0	8
0	17	13	33	20	5	33	55	37	21	13	12	8	9
0	11	0	60	36	23	36	94	27	23	7	19	8	17
0	30	6	72	11	61	17	163	9	19	13	12	11	22
0	8	4	10	6	2	10	20	33	7	5	5	4	6
0	12	0	20	29	1	29	33	47	8	11	2	3	1
0	6	18	64	14	34	32	104	23	19	12	16	5	26
0	40	35	104	46	38	81	182	31	30	24	18	11	27
0	13	0	38	24	4	24	55	30	9	16	4	9	5
0	5	1	8	10	2	11	15	42	6	2	2	0	0
0	3	6	7	10	0	16	10	62	4	1	2	0	0
0	8	2	32	14	12	16	52	23	9	7	5	2	14
0	5	2	23	10	4	12	32	27	8	8	4	1	5
0	3	0	13	11	4	11	20	35	3	2	4	2	8
0	33	0	119	33	38	33	190	15	21	15	17	8	3
0	3	0	12	8	0	8	15	35	1	3	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	6	23	68	41	20	64	94	41	26	25	12	16	10
0	1	6	0	8	0	14	1	...	1	2	0	0	2
0	12	5	48	42	0	47	60	44	9	11	10	6	
0	1	14	22	29	0	43	23	65	6	7	5	8	
0	26	20	54	40	35	60	115	34	7	3	7	5	29
0	1	2	18	14	0	16	19	49	3	2	4	0	6
0	14	8	33	28	7	26	64	29	6	12	4	6	7
0	0	1	6	0	3	1	9	...	0	1	1	1	2
0	30	10	57	37	15	47	102	32	12	19	8	11	15
0	6	5	12	10	2	15	20	43	0	2	0	1	1
1	522	428	1,416	1,049	458	1,478	2,396	38·2	426	388	274	223	406

V.—

No.	Names of Talukas.	Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.		Total under 12 years.		Number of Girls to 100 Boys.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
										Taluka
1	Antrolee*	13	12	54	50	65	51	132	113	86
2	Budulpur*	0	1	7	3	8	3	15	7	...
3	Bhatera*	10	2	18	19	33	19	61	40	66
4	Charunnakol*	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	...
5	Chicklore*	6	3	13	15	18	13	37	31	84
6	Chimpial*	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	...
7	Daput*	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	2	...
8	Fulchutrapura*	2	7	5	3	13	4	20	14	...
9	Kulal*	7	1	3	2	1	2	11	5	...
10	Lusoondra*	6	8	18	49	47	25	71	82	115
11	Luxmunpura*	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	...
12	Mal Intadu Pujgi*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
13	Mirzapur*	0	1	6	2	1	1	7	4	...
14	Mohometpura*	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	...
15	Pithaee*	5	12	16	29	29	25	50	66	132
16	Salore*	0	1	2	2	2	3	4	6	...
17	Sawlee*	4	5	20	19	24	13	48	37	77
18	Shahpur*	5	0	0	2	2	3	7	5	...
19	Singalee*	0	0	3	0	1	1	4	1	...
20	Sirkhej*	7	1	3	4	2	3	12	8	...
21	Sorna*	2	0	3	2	1	5	6	7	...
22	Suralee*	2	4	4	3	3	4	9	11	...
23	Vishwunatpura*	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	...
24	Wurudla*	5	2	9	14	13	10	27	26	96
	Total...	76	61	192	220	267	187	535	468	87
										Taluka
1	Alindra	17	16	106	83	127	54	250	153	61
2	Asamlee	1	1	6	7	17	6	24	14	...
3	Ashlalee	2	0	1	1	5	0	8	1	...
4	Antrolee	0	1	3	2	1	5	4	8	...
5	Arewa*	1	0	5	6	11	8	17	14	...
6	Chandna*	0	0	6	5	10	5	16	10	...
7	Chitrasur*	1	1	9	4	14	2	24	7	...
8	Chunindra*	0	0	3	1	6	3	9	4	...
9	Dewatuj*	3	11	39	38	53	28	95	77	81
10	Dhutal	1	0	5	2	2	8	8	10	...
11	Gorad	1	1	12	5	12	5	25	11	...
12	Govindpura	0	0	1	1	3	2	4	3	...
13	Gurmala*	1	0	18	6	20	14	39	20	51
14	Gobluj*	3	2	11	5	7	7	21	14	...
15	Hirunj*	0	2	5	2	10	4	15	8	...
16	Huriala	4	3	12	4	9	5	25	12	...
17	Kawnpur*	3	1	13	11	13	11	29	23	79
18	Jijka*	1	0	8	5	4	11	13	16	...
19	Khandulee	12	17	95	57	98	37	205	111	55

continued.

Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.		Total under 12 years.		Percentage of Girls under 12 years betrothed.	Births registered in 1871-72.		Deaths registered in 1871-72. Under 12 years.		Betrothals registered in 1871-72.
Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Kapadvanj.													
0	12	0	50	9	42	9	104	8	2	4	5	0	0
0	1	0	3	2	1	2	5	...	0	0	0	2	0
0	2	6	13	8	11	14	26	35	4	2	2	0	15
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	3	0	15	9	4	9	22	29	6	2	4	4	5
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	7	0	3	2	2	2	12	...	0	1	0	1	2
0	1	0	2	0	2	0	5	...	3	2	0	1	0
0	8	10	39	25	0	25	57	30	6	11	3	6	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	2	1	0	1	3	...	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	12	0	29	7	18	7	59	10	4	8	7	6	4
0	1	0	2	3	0	3	3	...	0	1	1	0	2
0	5	1	18	13	0	14	23	38	8	3	5	0	5
0	0	0	2	1	2	1	4	...	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	4	0	3	0	8	...	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	2	0	5	0	7	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	4	2	1	4	0	6	5	...	2	3	1	2	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	0	1	0	1
0	2	0	14	2	8	2	24	7	6	2	2	2	1
0	61	19	201	89	98	108	360	23·1	44	40	33	24	46
Matar.													
0	16	3	80	15	39	18	135	12	22	27	15	22	16
0	1	0	7	4	2	4	10	...	1	1	2	0	2
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	...	0	2	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	2	3	3	5	...	0	1	1	0	2
0	0	1	5	6	2	7	7	...	1	0	1	0	2
0	0	0	5	1	4	1	9	...	0	1	1	0	0
0	1	0	4	0	2	0	7	...	2	2	1	3	1
0	0	1	0	0	3	2	2	...	0	1	0	0	2
0	11	6	32	12	16	18	59	23	5	2	1	1	0
0	0	0	2	0	8	0	10	...	0	0	0	0	19
0	1	0	5	1	4	1	10	...	2	1	2	1	1
0	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	...	1	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	6	2	12	2	18	10	5	5	6	2	4
0	2	0	5	4	3	4	10	...	4	3	3	0	1
0	2	0	2	2	2	2	6	...	0	0	0	0	4
0	3	2	2	2	3	4	8	...	4	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	10	9	2	10	13	43	4	2	2	3	0
0	0	0	5	6	5	6	10	...	2	3	0	2	2
0	17	3	54	8	29	11	100	10	21	19	15	11	13

V.—

No.	Names of Talukas.	Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.		Total under 12 years		Number of Girls to 100 Boys.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
										Taluka
20	Kajeepura	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	...
21	Kosiel*	0	0	6	6	9	7	15	13	...
22	Kurialapura*	1	5	8	15	18	15	27	35	129
23	Limbashee*	9	6	54	48	46	22	109	76	70
24	Luwal*	4	5	15	14	17	13	36	32	89
25	Machial*	0	1	3	3	6	3	9	7	...
26	Matar*	2	2	30	24	32	22	64	48	75
27	Moruj*	2	0	10	10	12	11	24	21	...
28	Mulapura*	0	1	3	2	2	5	5	8	...
29	Muliatuj	2	1	5	3	6	7	13	11	...
30	Murala*	1	0	10	5	11	8	22	13	...
31	Meluj	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	...
32	Baumungam*	0	0	4	1	2	0	6	1	...
33	Nugrama*	1	5	9	4	7	5	17	14	...
34	Nuwagam*	10	5	36	26	49	23	95	54	57
35	Nadolee*	1	0	4	2	6	3	11	5	...
36	Punsolee	0	0	3	1	3	5	6	6	...
37	Peepria*	0	3	11	11	16	9	27	23	85
38	Poonaj	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	...
39	Pingluj*	0	0	3	4	3	0	6	4	...
40	Rudoo Tulpud*	6	2	23	37	32	23	61	62	102
41	Rudoo Wanto	0	0	2	0	2	1	4	1	...
42	Rudwaunj	3	2	12	4	7	5	22	11	...
43	Ruttonpur	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	...
44	Rusikpur	0	2	11	8	18	9	29	19	...
45	Singeewara*	3	5	29	20	26	19	58	44	76
46	Sundrana*	8	6	33	32	35	22	76	60	79
47	Sokra*	3	5	17	22	19	14	39	41	105
48	Tranja*	6	3	13	20	21	14	40	37	92
49	Traj*	9	12	72	51	82	37	163	100	61
50	Vondhela*	5	6	18	27	36	18	59	51	87
51	Warsung	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	...
52	Wawree*	1	2	3	4	13	4	17	10	...
53	Wasna Boojruj	5	3	16	8	11	8	32	19	59
54	Wudala	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	...
55	Wunsur*	8	3	24	18	23	15	55	36	66
	Total...	142	142	845	682	997	567	1,984	1,391	70

											Taluka
1	Bavra	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	2	...
2	Chapra*	1	4	2	7	9	2	12	13	...
3	Dajeepura	0	2	2	6	6	5	8	13	...
4	Dewki Wunsol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
5	Jallia*	0	0	3	8	10	6	13	14	...
6	Kachaee	2	5	15	15	16	11	33	31	94
7	Kartrudge*	2	4	24	17	26	18	52	39	75
8	Kesra*	1	4	17	14	16	13	34	31	91

continued.

Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.		Total under 12 years.		Percentage of Girls under 12 years betrothed.	Births registered in 1871-72.		Deaths registered in 1871-72. Under 12 years.		Betrothals registered in 1871-72.
Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Matar—*contd.*													
0	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	6	4	3	4	9	...	1	1	1	1	1
0	5	3	12	4	11	7	28	20	5	4	2	2	0
0	6	1	47	18	4	19	57	25	15	12	2	10	8
0	5	1	13	2	11	3	29	9	2	2	0	1	3
0	1	2	1	2	1	4	3	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	2	22	8	14	10	38	21	4	3	2	2	11
0	0	3	7	11	0	14	7	...	2	2	1	4	4
0	1	1	1	5	0	6	2	...	0	0	0	0	2
0	1	1	2	0	7	1	10	...	3	2	1	0	2
0	0	0	5	2	6	2	11	...	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	..	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	5	0	4	1	4	1	13	...	1	4	1	3	0
0	5	2	24	2	21	4	50	7	8	8	4	5	13
0	0	0	2	2	1	2	3	...	1	1	2	1	0
0	0	0	1	2	3	2	4	...	0	0	0	0	1
0	3	5	6	9	0	14	9	61	1	6	3	2	1
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	1	36	15	8	16	44	26	6	10	0	5	4
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	0	4	0	5	0	11	...	2	2	0	3	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	0	8	5	4	5	14	...	3	3	0	2	0
0	5	1	19	3	16	4	40	9	6	6	2	3	1
0	6	7	25	8	14	15	45	25	11	6	6	3	6
0	5	4	18	2	12	6	35	14	2	6	3	1	3
0	3	2	18	4	10	6	31	16	6	5	6	2	3
0	12	2	49	17	20	19	81	19	18	16	9	9	43
0	6	5	22	15	3	20	31	39	8	3	3	1	11
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	...	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	2	2	3	1	6	4	...	2	2	2	0	5
0	3	0	8	0	8	0	19	100	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	...	0	0	1	1	0
0	3	1	17	10	5	11	25	30	6	5	4	1	5
1	141	65	617	233	334	299	1,092	21·5	189	179	106	108	198

Mehmudabad.

0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	...	0	2	0	0	0
0	4	1	6	1	1	2	11	...	2	3	1	4	2
0	2	4	2	5	0	9	4	...	0	4	0	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	8	1	5	1	13	...	0	0	0	0	1
0	5	2	13	5	6	7	24	23	3	1	2	2	3
0	4	5	12	13	5	18	21	46	6	5	6	5	7
0	4	4	10	5	8	9	22	29	7	5	1	3	4

V.—

No.	Names of Talukas.	Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.		Total under 12 years.		Number of Girls to 100 Boys.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
										Taluka
9	Kaira	4	3	22	24	33	18	59	45	76
10	Koona	0	0	5	7	1	5	6	12	...
11	Kutukpura*	2	4	13	10	9	8	24	22	...
12	Makowa*	2	0	12	24	19	9	33	33	100
13	Mahij	3	3	27	21	44	22	74	46	62
14	Mehmudabad*	1	2	20	15	11	9	32	26	81
15	Mulatuj	0	2	1	2	2	2	3	6	...
16	Raska	3	1	4	7	9	11	16	19	...
17	Richole*	3	6	25	27	30	16	58	49	84
18	Rusoolpur*	4	1	10	14	19	22	33	37	112
19	Roondun*	3	3	23	17	20	20	46	40	87
20	Sarsa	0	0	6	7	5	3	11	10	0
21	Sankhej	2	2	2	7	13	7	17	16	0
22	Sihoonj*	10	19	56	65	65	52	131	136	104
23	Soundha*	4	1	8	9	11	4	23	14	...
24	Sursuonee*	1	3	13	16	7	8	21	27	...
25	Sumadra	2	1	7	10	15	9	24	20	...
26	Uklacha*	12	7	24	27	28	27	64	61	95
27	Ureree*	3	21	11	11	12	16	26	29	111
28	Virole	0	0	2	1	1	0	3	1	...
29	Wasna Koord	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	...
30	Wantwallee	11	12	55	55	91	62	157	129	82
31	Wumalee*	2	1	6	5	3	3	11	9	...
32	Wunsolee*	8	9	30	27	35	20	73	56	77
33	Wunsol Soundha *	0	1	10	8	8	7	18	16	...
34	Wursola*	9	4	31	31	21	26	61	61	100
	Total...	95	106	487	514	597	443	1,179	1,063	90
										Taluka
1	Akrole*	1	0	22	19	25	9	48	28	58
2	Aleena*	11	16	67	81	63	48	141	145	103
3	Alindra*	10	14	39	23	33	16	82	55	67
4	Alujra*	0	1	2	1	3	1	5	3	...
5	Bamnolee	0	1	2	6	4	4	6	11	...
6	Bhaner	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	...
7	Bilodra *	2	3	33	30	19	18	54	51	95
8	Bhoomus*	0	0	14	11	12	7	26	18	...
9	Bhoomel*	2	7	14	17	27	12	43	36	84
10	Bugroo*	5	3	6	5	4	6	15	14	...
11	Bulol*	2	4	13	13	8	10	23	27	117
12	Choonel*	14	9	79	74	88	54	181	137	76
13	Chuklasee*	18	16	104	70	134	48	256	134	52
14	Chulalee*	2	2	7	10	11	5	20	17	...
15	Dawuda*	3	1	28	23	16	9	47	33	70
16	Dehgam*	2	2	9	8	7	3	18	13	...
17	Dhundoree*	4	3	12	13	10	10	26	26	100
18	Dubhan*	21	18	108	75	92	60	221	153	69

continued.

Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.		Total under 12 years.		Percentage of Girls under 12 years betrothed.	Births registered in 1871-72.		Deaths registered in 1871-72, Under 12 years.		Betrothals registered in 1871-72.
Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Mehmudabad—*contd.*													
0	3	10	14	17	1	27	18	60	8	4	2	1	4
0	0	5	2	3	2	8	4	...	4	1	2	1	0
0	4	3	7	6	2	9	13	..	4	4	2	3	0
0	0	1	23	6	3	7	26	21	3	4	4	3	3
0	3	2	19	6	16	8	38	17	3	2	5	2	10
0	2	3	12	7	2	10	16	38	0	2	1	2	4
0	2	0	2	1	1	1	5	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	7	7	4	7	12	...	4	1	3	0	3
0	6	2	25	6	10	8	41	16	6	6	0	4	9
0	1	1	13	14	8	15	22	40	3	2	2	2	0
0	3	1	16	5	15	6	34	15	6	5	2	3	7
0	0	0	7	3	0	3	7	...	1	0	2	0	1
0	2	1	6	3	4	4	12	...	5	0	2	1	1
1	18	13	52	32	20	46	90	34	17	13	14	5	9
0	1	4	5	3	1	7	7	...	2	3	0	1	1
0	3	2	14	6	2	8	19	...	2	2	2	2	4
0	1	3	7	6	3	9	11	...	1	2	4	3	5
0	7	2	25	16	11	18	43	29	8	5	9	5	7
0	2	6	5	9	7	15	14	52	5	6	4	1	2
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	0	0	0	0
0	12	3	52	23	39	26	103	20	17	8	10	14	11
0	1	1	4	1	2	2	7	...	2	2	0	2	1
0	9	1	26	15	5	16	40	29	9	10	7	7	3
0	1	3	5	7	0	10	6	...	3	2	1	1	3
0	4	7	24	12	14	19	42	31	12	8	5	3	13
1	105	90	424	246	197	337	726	31·7	144	112	93	81	120
Nariad.													
0	0	1	18	5	4	6	22	21	5	3	0	1	0
0	16	24	57	27	21	51	94	35	22	26	16	12	27
0	14	0	25	10	6	10	45	18	5	9	5	2	2
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	...	2	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	6	3	1	3	8	...	0	2	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	...	0	1	0	1	0
0	3	7	23	18	23	25	26	49	0	5	0	2	2
0	0	0	11	2	5	2	16	...	5	2	2	1	1
0	7	1	16	2	10	3	33	8	5	3	3	2	8
0	3	0	5	3	3	3	11	...	4	1	1	2	1
0	4	1	12	6	4	7	20	24	5	2	3	0	3
0	9	6	68	22	32	28	109	20	16	13	5	8	10
0	16	16	54	19	29	35	99	26	28	26	16	11	16
0	2	2	8	4	1	6	11	...	4	3	0	2	4
0	1	0	23	6	3	6	27	18	7	6	6	3	16
0	2	0	8	0	3	0	13	...	4	5	2	2	1
0	3	1	12	3	7	4	22	15	6	1	4	5	1
0	18	3	72	29	31	32	121	21	18	13	11	9	15

V.—

No.	Names of Talukas.	Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 year.		From 6 to 12 years.		Total under 12 years.		Number of Girls to 100 Boys.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
										Taluka
19	Duwapura	0	1	5	5	5	3	10	9	...
20	Duntalee	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	...
21	Dumral*	3	0	14	9	16	9	33	18	81
22	Dudoosur*	1	3	11	9	11	7	23	19	...
23	Gogawura	0	0	1	1	0	4	1	5	...
24	Goothal*	4	5	25	23	17	22	46	50	108
25	Hathuj	3	1	8	12	15	8	26	21	...
26	Hathnolee*	1	2	8	9	5	3	14	14	...
27	Hirnuj*	10	12	40	35	49	32	99	79	79
28	Hujatia*	2	0	2	4	6	7	10	11	...
29	Jarole*	0	0	1	4	1	3	2	7	...
30	Khoontuj*	4	4	10	10	12	19	26	33	127
31	Keriavee*	4	4	28	24	22	15	54	43	79
32	Khoordawad	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	...
33	Kumla*	0	1	2	4	5	5	7	10	...
34	Kulardee*	2	0	1	0	3	0	6	0	...
35	Kudol Wudee*	6	9	25	33	23	21	54	63	117
36	Kodol Nanee*	4	4	22	27	20	24	46	55	119
37	Kudee*	2	3	14	14	16	9	32	26	81
38	Kunjuree*	12	8	55	48	59	39	126	95	75
39	Kunjora*	6	7	26	20	28	25	60	52	87
40	Mahuda*	13	19	118	92	121	52	252	163	65
41	Mehmudabad M.*	2	2	6	7	6	5	14	14	...
42	Mitral*	6	1	49	42	50	17	105	60	57
43	Mometpura*	3	0	19	14	26	7	48	21	44
44	Molel*	3	7	53	50	60	40	116	97	83
45	Mooluj	1	0	2	2	2	1	5	3	...
46	Mungrolee*	3	3	28	12	13	7	44	22	50
47	Mungulpur	0	0	7	2	5	2	12	4	...
48	Murera	2	3	9	4	12	3	23	10	...
49	Mungeepura*...	2	0	15	21	2	10	19	31	163
50	Ninawara*	3	2	6	4	4	2	13	8	...
51	Nugwal	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	...
52	Nudgam*	0	4	2	3	4	0	6	7	..
53	Nursunda	16	20	120	92	114	81	250	193	77
54	Nuwagam	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	...
55	Ootursounda	22	15	215	135	144	72	381	222	58
56	Oondra*	2	0	7	7	9	7	18	14	...
57	Patee Hirjee	10	5	50	33	43	19	103	57	55
58	,, Ruttonjee	2	6	18	11	20	13	40	30	75
59	,, Luckaward	19	16	67	61	79	19	165	96	148
60	,, Killidaree	7	10	20	26	29	23	56	59	105
61	,, Karkurkard	20	13	124	77	113	59	257	149	58
62	,, Chuklasee	50	67	230	166	224	129	504	362	52
63	,, Ulard	1	0	7	4	4	3	12	7	...
64	Palliya	0	0	2	1	2	2	4	3	...
65	Peeplug	9	11	70	66	68	54	147	131	89
66	Peeplata*	0	0	31	21	32	12	63	33	52
67	Phinav*	4	12	29	29	27	19	60	60	100
68	Roop-pura*	4	0	17	11	4	11	25	22	...
69	Sapula	2	1	3	1	5	4	10	6	...
70	Shastapur	6	4	34	31	37	27	77	62	80
71	Sehree	0	2	9	2	6	4	15	8	...
72	Shimalee	2	3	15	5	5	6	22	14	...

continued.

Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.		Total under 12 years.		Percentage of Girls under 12 years betrothed.	Births registered in 1871-72.		Deaths registered in 1871-72. Under 12 years.		Betrothals registered in 1871-72.
Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Nariad—*contd.*													
0	1	1	4	3	0	4	5	...	0	2	2	0	2
0	0	0	2	4	0	4	2	...	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	7	9	0	11	7	61	5	5	1	4	2
0	3	2	7	4	3	6	13	...	2	3	2	1	1
0	0	0	1	4	0	4	1	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	5	0	23	4	18	4	46	8	8	10	6	7	6
0	1	0	12	2	6	2	19	...	3	2	1	0	2
0	2	0	9	0	3	0	14	...	1	5	0	1	0
0	12	6	29	14	18	20	59	25	12	11	9	7	10
0	4	1	3	2	5	3	8	...	2	0	2	1	0
0	4	0	4	0	3	0	7	...	7	3	4	3	3
0	0	0	10	12	7	12	21	36	6	3	2	1	3
0	0	0	24	9	6	9	34	21	7	3	4	3	3
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	3	5	0	6	4	...	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	1	0	0	0
0	9	7	26	11	10	18	45	28	8	6	7	4	8
0	4	3	24	14	10	17	38	31	5	5	5	7	4
0	3	0	14	0	9	0	26	100	5	4	1	1	0
0	8	4	44	17	22	21	74	22	18	18	7	9	7
0	7	3	17	7	18	10	42	19	4	12	3	8	5
0	19	0	92	18	34	18	145	11	26	27	17	17	15
0	2	0	7	1	4	1	13	...	5	1	1	0	0
0	1	6	36	10	7	16	44	27	9	8	5	4	7
0	0	1	13	1	6	2	19	19	5	3	2	0	2
0	7	13	37	24	16	37	60	38	18	14	14	16	13
0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	...	1	0	0	0	1
0	3	0	12	5	2	5	17	23	6	5	4	3	0
0	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	..	0	0	0	1	0
0	3	1	3	3	0	4	6	...	2	1	1	0	8
0	0	0	21	1	9	1	30	3	5	3	5	4	3
0	2	0	4	0	2	0	8	...	2	2	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	...	0	0	0	0	0
1	3	3	0	0	0	4	3	...	0	0	0	1	0
0	20	12	80	23	58	35	158	18	25	25	21	17	24
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	...	0	1	0	0	0
0	15	45	90	57	15	102	120	46	18	25	26	26	32
0	0	0	7	0	7	0	14	...	3	0	1	1	0
0	5	0	33	6	13	6	51	10	5	7	6	7	7
0	6	0	11	2	11	2	28	67	2	3	3	5	2
0	16	3	58	5	14	8	88	8	13	15	12	15	11
0	10	14	12	23	0	37	22	63	7	16	5	4	9
0	13	6	71	28	31	34	115	23	12	12	25	27	17
0	66	36	130	65	64	102	260	28	37	28	44	41	40
0	0	1	3	1	2	2	5	...	0	0	2	0	1
0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	11	0	66	24	30	24	107	18	11	12	5	9	13
0	0	2	19	8	4	10	23	30	5	3	4	3	11
0	12	7	22	18	1	25	35	41	8	10	2	4	7
0	0	1	10	1	10	2	20	...	3	0	4	1	3
0	1	0	1	2	2	2	4	...	1	1	0	0	0
0	4	2	29	15	12	17	45	27	7	13	8	5	9
0	2	0	2	2	1	3	5	...	0	3	0	3	1
0	3	0	5	5	1	5	9	...	2	2	2	0	0

V.—

No.	Names of Talukas,	Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.		Total under 12 years.		Number of Girls to 100 Boys.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
										Taluka
73	Singalee*	7	6	22	29	25	18	54	53	98
74	Sordpur*	2	5	26	24	27	10	55	39	71
75	Suloon Wanto	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	...
76	Suloon Tulpud	3	4	34	27	34	15	71	46	65
77	Surasamul*	4	3	17	8	16	19	37	30	81
78	Tornia	2	3	9	14	15	10	26	27	104
79	Thoondel*	2	1	0	1	3	3	5	5	...
80	Undhuj*	8	0	17	19	20	14	45	33	73
81	Urera*	6	8	24	17	26	22	56	47	84
82	Vina...	7	2	29	18	45	33	81	53	66
83	Walla*	3	2	8	8	14	6	25	16	...
84	Wasna*	4	3	19	9	10	14	33	26	79
85	Wuletwar*	0	1	14	14	6	8	20	23	...
86	Wurthul*	8	2	44	29	32	20	84	51	61
87	Wurthál*	5	2	22	28	30	24	57	54	95
	Total ...	437	432	2,528	2,055	2,446	1,510	5,411	3,997	74
										Taluka
1	Agurwa*	3	6	18	7	19	7	40	20	50
2	Ajrolee*	0	0	2	5	5	3	7	8	...
3	Bhurtharee*	0	2	17	8	17	8	34	18	53
4	Bulara*	0	0	17	27	18	22	35	49	140
5	Chetur Soomba	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	...
6	Cheetlav	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	...
7	Dabsur*	3	1	5	8	8	5	16	14	...
8	Dacoro*	23	10	37	43	56	45	116	98	84
9	Doondadra*	14	19	38	34	48	35	120	88	73
10	Dubalee*	1	2	9	7	7	8	17	17	...
11	Goluj*	5	4	7	8	13	6	25	18	...
12	Goomurria	2	2	3	3	5	5	10	10	...
13	Gudweeno Muardo	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	...
14	Jurgal*	0	2	8	9	9	5	17	16	...
15	Jaked	0	0	5	0	1	5	6	5	...
16	Jesapura	0	0	2	0	0	3	2	3	...
17	Jullanuggur	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	...
18	Junore*	7	3	26	14	22	8	55	25	45
19	Kalsur*	5	5	37	27	39	29	81	61	75
20	Konee*	4	5	31	35	34	30	69	70	101
21	Kot	1	1	4	3	4	4	9	8	...
22	Kosum*	1	2	3	3	7	2	11	7	...
23	Kijapur Tulpud	2	9	9	6	6	4	17	19	...
24	Kijapur Wanto	2	1	4	0	2	3	8	4	...
25	Kurgodra*	2	2	9	10	8	4	19	16	...
26	Málwan*	1	3	18	14	9	6	28	23	82
27	Mhye Intadee	0	0	1	2	3	1	4	3	...
28	Metana Muarda*	1	0	13	11	14	11	28	22	79
29	Mulaee	1	1	4	4	2	1	7	6	...
30	Menpur	2	1	18	24	22	14	42	39	94
31	Nes*...	7	5	18	23	26	8	51	36	71
32	Palee*	0	1	17	18	19	14	36	33	92
33	Paleeya*	2	0	6	2	4	7	14	9	...

continued.

Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.		Total under 12 years.		Percentage of Girls under 12 years betrothed.	Births registered in 1871-72.		Deaths registered in 1871-72. Under 12 years.		Betrothals registered in 1871-72.
Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Nariad—*continued.*													
0	6	3	26	6	12	9	44	17	14	7	2	2	6
0	5	5	19	8	2	13	26	33	7	8	6	3	6
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	4	3	24	1	14	4	42	8	2	2	6	5	1
0	3	0	8	8	11	8	22	27	6	3	0	3	6
0	3	0	14	7	3	7	20	26	2	6	1	3	1
0	1	0	1	2	1	2	3	...	4	1	1	1	0
0	0	1	18	4	10	5	28	15	6	1	2		4
0	8	4	13	11	11	15	32	32	7	0	5	3	10
0	2	1	17	3	30	4	49	8	7	5	4	4	12
0	2	3	5	5	1	8	8	...	3	3	1	2	3
0	3	2	7	12	2	14	12	54	4	0	0	3	3
0	1	2	12	6	2	8	15	...	1	5	0	1	0
0	2	0	29	4	16	4	47	8	9	4	10	3	7
0	2	5	23	11	13	16	38	29	4	4	5	2	5
2	430	276	1,779	720	790	998	2,999	25	540	501	388	370	466
Thasra.													
0	6	1	6	4	3	5	15	25	5	7	2	2	2
0	0	0	5	1	2	1	7	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	3	5	6	2	9	9	50	0	0	0	1	3
0	0	9	18	19	3	28	21	57	2	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	3	5	2	3	5	9	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	10	2	41	28	17	30	68	31	10	13	6	8	23
0	19	14	20	27	8	41	47	46	11	8	7	2	4
0	2	1	6	0	8	1	16	...	1	2	0	0	1
0	4	6	2	4	2	10	8	...	2	0	1	1	2
0	2	1	2	2	3	3	7	...	1	1	0	1	0
0	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	2	7	5	0	7	9	...	1	5	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	...	1	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	3	0	14	0	8	0	25	...	6	2	0	1	0
0	5	1	26	13	16	14	47	23	3	6	9	4	7
0	5	3	32	2	28	5	65	71	6	8	0	3	1
0	1	0	3	0	4	0	8	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	2	1	1	1	3	4	...	2	1	1	0	0
0	9	1	5	0	4	1	18	...	2	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	3	0	4	...	2	2	0	0	0
0	2	5	5	3	1	8	8	...	0	1	1	1	1
1	2	4	10	5	1	10	13	44	1	2	0	1	5
0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	6	5	11	0	17	5	77	1	0	2	0	0
0	1	0	4	0	1	0	6	...	1	0	0	0	1
0	1	4	20	14	0	18	21	46	0	0	0	0	0
0	5	2	21	3	5	5	31	14	5	5	3	0	0
0	1	0	18	10	4	10	23	30	0	4	3	2	1
0	0	0	2	3	4	3	6	...	3	0	0	1	0

V.—

No.	Names of Talukas.	Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.		Total under 12 years.		Number of Girls to 100 Boys.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
										Taluka
34	Pandwania*	5	3	24	15	18	14	47	32	68
35	Peepulwara	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	...
36	Pilole	0	2	8	6	7	5	15	13	...
37	Pudal*	4	0	33	29	33	31	70	60	85
38	Rania	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	...
39	Rusoolpoor Pudal*	3	1	18	12	9	13	30	26	87
40	Ruckial*	2	3	7	12	7	4	16	19	...
41	Rustoompura	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	4	...
42	Rojwa*	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	...
43	Oodmatpura	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	...
44	Sandelee*	0	0	10	13	5	7	15	20	...
45	Sandelia	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	...
46	Sápura	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	5	...
47	Sumadra*	1	5	14	15	16	15	31	35	113
48	Simluj	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	1	...
49	Sonipur*	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	...
50	Soonia*	0	0	5	6	8	6	13	12	...
51	Sooee	6	2	11	13	11	16	28	31	110
52	Surnal*	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	...
53	Thasra*	13	9	49	35	57	20	119	64	54
54	Ungadee Kusbo*	1	1	4	2	2	6	7	9	..
55	Ungadee Parya	9	8	32	24	21	15	62	47	76
56	Umbav*	4	1	22	16	14	13	40	30	75
57	Ujrala*	2	1	20	14	13	9	35	24	69
58	Vitulpura	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	...
59	Vijole*	0	0	5	1	6	3	11	4	...
60	Wangrolee*	7	3	27	23	27	28	61	54	88
61	Warud*	3	2	22	8	17	14	42	24	57
62	Wanotee*	8	6	17	20	16	20	41	46	112
63	Wullopura	1	1	2	1	2	1	5	3	...
64	Wujewal	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	...
65	Waso*	4	2	33	32	28	24	65	58	89
66	Wulora*	4	6	22	21	17	11	43	38	88
		167	147	802	684	771	592	1,740	1,423	82

concluded.

Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.		Total under 12 years.		Percentage of Girls under 12 years betrothed.	Births registered in 1871-72.		Deaths registered in 1871-72. Under 12 years.		Betrothals registered in 1871-72.
Betrothed	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Thasra—*continued.*													
0	3	0	15	0	14	0	32	...	8	2	3	3	5
0	4	0	1	2	0	2	1	...	1	0	0	0	0
0	2	0	6	2	3	2	11	...	2	4	1	2	0
0	0	8	21	21	10	29	31	48	7	3	1	3	1
0	0	9	1	1	1	1	2	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	3	9	8	5	11	15	42	5	3	0	0	0
0	3	2	10	4	0	6	13	...	3	4	2	1	0
0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	...	1	1	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	11	7	0	9	11	...	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	3	0	1	0	5	...	0	1	0	0	0
0	5	1	14	8	7	9	26	26	4	7	2	4	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	...	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	5	3	3	4	8	...	1	0	1	0	0
0	2	0	13	9	7	9	22	29	7	2	5	3	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	9	4	31	7	13	11	53	17	12	8	7	6	12
0	1	2	0	5	1	7	2	...	3	3	0	1	0
0	8	10	14	12	3	22	25	47	9	8	1	1	0
0	1	9	7	8	5	17	13	57	7	1	0	0	0
0	1	7	7	6	3	13	11	54	3	2	2	1	2
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	0	1	0	1	0
0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	3	7	16	6	22	13	41	24	5	1	3	1	0
0	2	2	6	11	3	13	11	54	1	1	1	2	0
0	6	1	19	16	4	17	29	37	2	7	5	3	9
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	...	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	6	26	16	8	22	36	38	5	3	1	1	2
0	6	9	21	1	10	1	37	3	4	2	0	0	0
1	146	135	549	323	269	459	964	32·2	162	135	71	66	83

VI.—STATEMENT showing Details of Lewa Kunbi Child-population in the Kaira Kulia Villages.

	No.	Names of Villages.	Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.		Total under 12 years.		Number of Girls to 100 Boys.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
I.	1	Nariad	109	117	516	378	512	265	1,137	760	67
		Total I...	109	117	516	378	512	265	1,137	760	67
II.	2	Alindra	17	16	106	83	127	54	250	153	61
	3	Kurumsud	39	17	220	139	245	120	504	276	55
	4	Ode	85	34	212	172	238	180	535	386	72
	5	Ootursounda	22	15	215	135	144	72	381	222	58
	6	Soonav	64	33	176	119	158	71	398	223	56
		Total II...	227	115	929	648	912	497	2,068	1,260	61
III.	7	Anand*	45	37	262	176	247	127	554	340	59
	8	Ahmode*	12	7	29	52	46	31	87	90	103
	9	Alindra Molel*	10	14	39	25	33	16	82	55	67
	10	Boriavee*	32	25	92	65	84	52	208	142	68
	11	Chikodra*	17	15	92	61	180	143	289	219	76
	12	Chaklasee*	18	16	104	70	134	48	256	134	52
	13	Dubhan*	21	18	108	75	92	60	221	153	69
	14	Gana*	14	13	48	35	64	48	126	96	76
	15	Kandulee	12	17	95	57	98	37	205	111	55
	16	Kumboluj*	19	9	66	66	88	65	173	140	81
	17	Mahuda*	13	19	118	92	12	52	252	163	65
	18	Molel*	3	7	53	50	60	40	116	97	83
	19	Naphar*	13	14	127	86	222	56	362	156	43
	20	Nursunda	16	20	120	92	114	81	250	193	77
	21	Nawulee*	42	38	108	97	139	115	289	250	86
	22	Oomret*	72	60	192	142	181	202	445	404	91
	23	Peeplav	38	30	90	78	143	72	271	180	66
	24	Pansora*	25	17	35	33	65	51	125	101	81
	25	Pundolee*	5	6	91	82	91	48	187	136	73
	26	Ras*...	60	40	176	139	198	84	434	263	60
	27	Sarsa*	105	85	185	107	122	110	414	302	73
	28	Traj*...	9	12	72	51	82	37	163	100	61
	29	Thasra*	13	9	49	35	57	20	119	64	54
	30	Ularsa	24	12	42	53	57	42	123	107	87
	31	Virsud	23	26	104	74	144	75	271	175	65
	32	Wantwallee...	11	12	55	55	91	62	157	129	82
		Total III..	672	578	2,554	1,948	2,953	1,774	6,179	4,300	69
		Total I., II., and III...	1,008	810	3,999	2,974	4,377	2,536	9,384	6,320	67 4

No. VII.

Abstract from Tables Nos. V. and VI.

No.	Villages.	Under 1 year.			From 1 to 6 years.			From 6 to 12 years.			Total.		
		Males.	Females.	Girls to 100 Boys.	Males.	Females.	Girls to 100 Boys.	Males.	Females.	Girls to 100 Boys	Males.	Females.	Girls to 100 Boys.
I.	Nariad	109	117	108	516	378	73	512	265	52	1,137	760	67
II.	Alindra, &c. (*vide* Form VI.).	227	115	51	929	648	69	912	497	55	2,068	1,260	61
III.	Anand, &c. (*vide* Form VI.).	672	578	86	2,554	1,948	77	2,953	1,774	60	6,179	4,300	69
IV.	All other Villages...	1,481	1,344	90	6,187	5,421	88	7,232	4,944	68	14,906	11,709	77
	Total...	2,489	2,154	87	10,186	8,395	82	11,609	7,480	64	24,284	18,029	74

No. VIII.

Statement showing Details of Child-population and Adult-population of Kurwa Kunbis of Kaira for 1872.

No.	Name of Taluka.	Child-population.						Total Child-population.		Total Adult-population.		Entire Population.	
		Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.							
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Anand	3	2	12	9	12	10	27	21	71	55	98	76
2	Borsad	29	30	106	99	107	88	242	217	501	405	743	622
3	Kapadvanj ...	83	94	439	428	447	324	969	846	1,479	1,350	2,448	2,196
4	Matar	17	16	136	138	158	157	311	311	714	721	1,025	1,032
5	Mehmudabad ...	36	40	211	247	261	207	508	494	1,079	1,067	1,587	1,561
6	Nariad	18	15	60	73	80	57	158	145	269	295	427	440
7	Thasra	9	6	50	41	38	37	97	84	193	176	290	260
	Total Zillah...	195	203	1,014	1,035	1,103	880	2,312	2,118	4,306	4,059	6,618	6,190

No. IX.

Statement showing Percentages of above.

No.	Name of Taluka.	Child-population.			Total Child-population.	Total Adult-population.	Entire Population.
		Under 1 year.	From 1 to 6 years.	From 6 to 12 years.			
		Girls to 100 Boys.	Girls to 100 Boys.	Girls to 100 Boys.	Girls to 100 Boys.	Women to 100 Men.	Females to 100 Males.
1	Anand	66	75	83	77	77	77
2	Borsad	104	93	82	89	81	84
3	Kapadvanj ...	113	98	72	87	91	89
4	Matar	94	101	99	100	100	100
5	Mehmudabad ...	111	116	79	97	99	99
6	Nariad	83	121	74	92	109	103
7	Thasra	66	82	97	87	91	89
	Total Zillah ...	104	102	80	91	94	93·5

No.

GAUMWAR STATEMENT showing Details of Kurwa Betrothed, and Births, Deaths, and

No.	Names of Villages.	Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.		Total under 12 years.		No. of Girls to 100 Boys.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
										Taluka
1	Aras	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	3	...
2	Bedwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
3	Boriavee	2	2	8	6	12	8	22	16	...
4	Dooleta	0	0	4	1	0	1	4	2	...
5	Kumboluj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
	Total... ...	3	2	12	9	12	10	27	21	78
										Taluka
1	Bamunwa*...	8	9	22	23	32	26	62	58	93
2	Borsad*	4	2	14	13	16	8	34	23	68
3	Bunejra	1	0	0	2	1	3	2	5	...
4	Kutnal*	4	2	11	14	9	5	24	21	...
5	Kunsaree	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	1	...
6	Maloo*	6	5	11	11	14	11	31	27	87
7	Saijpur	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	...
8	Vehra*	1	1	26	20	15	16	42	37	88
9	Virsud	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	...
10	Wudelee*	3	8	19	11	13	11	35	30	86
11	Wurudla	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	4	...
12	Wutra*	2	0	2	4	4	4	8	8	...
	Total... ...	29	30	106	99	107	88	242	217	89
										Taluka
1	Amliara*	3	0	6	3	5	2	14	5	...
2	Antrolee*	5	3	12	25	26	16	43	44	102
3	Betawara*	4	4	14	12	12	11	30	27	90
4	Chelawut*	1	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	...
5	Dussulwara*	2	2	8	3	3	3	13	8	...
6	Dyup*	7	2	33	17	29	18	69	37	53
7	Duntalee*	2	14	23	26	22	14	47	54	115
8	Fagwell*	0	2	5	11	5	1	10	14	...
9	Julorea*	0	0	10	11	8	6	18	17	...
10	Kawnpur	0	0	6	4	6	0	12	4	...
11	Kosum*	0	1	4	1	3	2	7	2	..
12	Kulajee*	3	2	8	4	6	7	17	13	...
13	Kapadvanj*	9	6	57	43	40	32	106	81	76
14	Kuthlal*	12	9	69	48	74	47	155	104	67
15	Kuthana*	2	3	6	6	6	6	14	15	..
16	Letur*	2	4	5	13	10	8	17	25	..
17	Mahometpura	3	0	0	2	0	0	3	2	...
18	Nuwagam*...	2	5	25	31	24	31	51	67	131
19	Porda*	1	2	6	4	10	4	17	10	...
20	Rowdawut*	5	1	10	9	10	4	25	14	...
21	Soena*	0	2	6	18	11	3	17	23	..

X.

Kunbi Child-population, the number of Girls Betrothals registered in 1871-72.

Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.		Total under 12 years.		Percentage of Girls under 12 betrothed.	Births registered in 1871-72.		Deaths registered in 1871-72 Under 12 years.		Betrothals registered in 1871-72.
Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Anand.													
0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	...	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	0	6	0	8	0	16	...	3	1	0	1	0
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	0	9	0	10	0	21	100	3	2	0	1	0
Borsad.													
9	0	23	0	26	0	58	0	100	2	6	1	3	0
0	2	13	0	8	0	21	2	91	0	3	0	3	0
0	0	2	0	3	0	5	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	12	2	5	0	19	2	...	2	2	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	11	0	11	0	27	0	100	7	4	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	20	0	16	0	36	1	97	5	1	3	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	0	0	0	0	0
4	4	11	0	11	0	26	4	87	2	2	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	2	0	3	1	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	4	0	4	0	8	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
20	10	97	2	86	2	203	14	93	18	18	7	8	0
Kapadvanj.													
0	0	2	1	2	0	4	1	...	4	0	0	1	0
0	3	25	0	16	0	41	3	93	1	0	0	1	0
0	4	4	8	11	0	15	12	55	2	4	1	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	...	1	0	0	0	0
0	2	3	0	3	0	6	2	...	0	2	0	0	0
0	2	17	0	18	0	35	2	94	7	5	3	3	0
13	1	26	0	14	0	53	1	98	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	10	1	1	0	11	3	...	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	11	0	6	0	17	0	...	2	0	0	0	0
0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	...	0	1	0	0	0
2	0	4	0	7	0	13	0	...	3	0	1	0	0
5	1	43	0	32	0	80	1	99	17	9	7	13	0
0	9	40	8	47	0	87	17	83	15	11	10	11	0
0	3	6	0	6	0	12	3	...	2	1	1	1	0
0	4	13	0	8	0	21	4	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	..	0	0	0	0	0
0	5	31	0	31	0	62	5	93	3	5	1	0	0
0	2	3	1	4	0	7	3	...	1	2	1	0	0
0	1	8	1	4	0	12	2	...	4	1	0	0	0
2	0	18	0	3	0	23	0	...	1	0	1	0	0

X.—

No.	Name of Villages.	Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.		Total under 12 years.		No. of Girls to 100 Boys.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
										Taluka
22	Tayubpur*	3	1	5	3	7	7	15	11	...
23	Torna*	5	11	70	71	66	55	141	137	97
24	Ulva*	0	0	6	18	14	2	20	20	...
25	Unara*	3	3	14	16	21	15	38	34	89
26	Untisur*	9	17	23	23	26	28	58	68	117
27	Uproojee*	0	0	6	5	3	4	9	9	...
	Total.....	83	94	439	428	447	324	969	846	87
										Taluka
1	Bulara*	2	0	11	10	10	14	23	24	...
2	Dethlee*	0	0	3	3	0	3	3	6	...
3	Durora*	0	0	3	2	6	5	9	7	...
4	Huriala	0	2	7	1	2	3	9	6	...
5	Hejrawud*	1	0	8	14	20	25	29	39	134
6	Kulolee	5	3	20	17	26	18	51	38	74
7	Kurantee	0	1	2	2	1	3	3	6	...
8	Kunera*	0	0	6	13	13	10	19	23	...
9	Meluj*	0	3	4	7	9	5	13	15	...
10	Moruj*	3	0	14	24	24	23	41	47	114
11	Mularpura	0	0	1	3	1	0	2	3	...
12	Nacka*	4	4	42	27	37	36	83	67	81
13	Puriuj*	2	1	8	8	6	7	16	16	...
14	Rudoo Tulpud	0	2	2	2	1	0	3	4	...
15	Ruttunpur*	0	0	5	2	2	4	7	6	...
16	Warsung	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	....
	Total.....	17	16	136	138	168	157	311	311	100
										Taluka
1	Biruj	7	4	27	33	35	28	69	65	94
2	Charunna M.	0	0	4	4	1	2	5	6	...
3	Dajeepura	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	...
4	Kaira	4	9	23	36	13	20	40	65	162
5	Katrudge	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	...
6	Kunij	9	8	50	43	55	38	114	89	78
7	Kulolee	2	2	4	8	2	7	8	17	...
8	Lallee	3	2	29	28	34	29	66	59	89
9	Mulatuj*	0	2	6	9	12	4	18	15	...
10	Neupur*	5	5	15	24	33	20	53	49	92
11	Sadra	1	6	12	10	15	13	28	29	104
12	Sankhej*	0	0	0	5	5	3	5	8	...
13	Sunsolee*	0	2	7	7	8	6	15	15	...
14	Virole	0	0	1	4	3	1	4	5	...
15	Wunsol Sunda	1	0	3	4	1	6	5	10	...
16	Wurudla	2	0	3	11	7	7	12	18	...
17	Wasna Margia*	2	0	27	19	36	23	65	42	65
	Total.....	36	40	211	247	261	207	508	494	97

continued.

Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.		Total under 12 years.		Percentage of Girls under 12 betrothed.	Births registered in 1871-72		Deaths registered in 1871-72. Under 12 years.		Betrothals registered in 1871-72.
Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Kapadvanj—*continued.*													
0	1	3	0	7	0	10	1	...	2	0	1	0	0
2	9	71	0	55	0	128	9	93	9	16	12	14	1
0	0	18	0	2	0	20	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	3	16	0	15	0	31	3	91	4	4	1	1	0
0	17	11	12	28	0	39	29	57	11	11	5	2	0
0	0	5	0	4	0	9	0	...	1	0	0	0	0
24	70	395	33	324	0	743	103	88	90	73	45	48	1
Matar.													
0	0	7	3	11	3	18	6	...	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	2	3	0	4	2	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	0	1	4	3	4	...	1	0	0	0	0
0	2	0	1	0	3	0	6	...	4	4	3	0	0
0	0	13	1	10	15	23	16	59	11	3	1	2	0
0	3	13	4	17	1	30	8	79	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	...	1	2	1	1	0
0	0	8	5	6	4	14	9	...	0	2	0	1	0
0	3	7	0	4	1	11	4	...	3	2	2	2	0
0	0	14	10	23	0	37	10	78	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	...	0	10	0	0	0
0	4	24	3	35	1	59	8	88	8	10	6	6	0
1	0	8	0	7	0	16	0	...	2	1	1	1	0
0	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	...	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	2	0	4	0	6	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	1	0	1	2	2	..	0	0	1	0	0
1	15	107	31	122	35	230	81	74	31	26	15	14	0
Mehmudabad.													0
0	4	27	6	28	0	55	10	85	6	3	3	1	0
0	0	4	0	2	0	6	0	...	0	0	1	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
2	7	34	2	19	1	55	10	85	4	11	2	2	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
2	6	28	15	34	4	64	25	72	10	11	4	4	0
0	2	7	1	7	0	14	3	...	1	2	0	0	0
0	2	28	0	29	0	57	2	96	3	4	4	5	0
1	1	9	0	4	0	14	1	...	2	4	0	1	0
2	3	24	0	20	0	46	3	94	4	6	4	3	0
0	6	10	0	12	1	22	7	76	2	3	1	0	0
0	0	5	0	3	0	8	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	7	0	6	0	14	1	...	2	1	0	1	0
0	0	4	0	1	0	5	0	...	2	0	0	0	0
0	0	4	0	6	0	10	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	11	0	7	0	18	0	...	4	0	0	1	0
0	0	17	2	23	0	40	2	95	4	5	2	0	0
8	32	221	26	201	6	430	64	87	44	50	21	19	0

X.—

No.	Name of Villages.	Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.		Total under 12 years.		No. of Girls to 100 Boys.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
										Taluka
1	Bhaner*	12	10	40	53	52	41	104	104	100
2	Gogawara*	6	4	20	18	24	11	50	33	66
3	Kayiuj	0	1	0	1	3	5	3	7	...
4	Patee Karkurked	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	...
	Total...	18	15	60	73	80	57	158	145	92
										Taluka
1	Bordee*	3	2	14	8	5	7	22	17	...
2	Chetursoomba*	0	1	5	7	14	7	19	15	...
3	Ekulvelo*	3	2	11	12	11	16	25	30	12
4	Kosum*	1	0	1	3	1	1	3	4	...
5	Nudadra*	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	...
6	Rusoolpur*	2	1	16	11	4	6	22	18	...
7	Suloon*	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	...
	Total...	9	6	50	41	38	37	97	84	86

concluded.

Under 1 year.		From 1 to 6 years.		From 6 to 12 years.		Total under 12 years.		Percentage of girls under 12 betrothed.	Births registered in 1871-72.		Deaths registered in 1871-72. Under 12 years.		Betrothals registered in 1871-72.
Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Nariad.													
0	10	42	11	30	11	72	32	69	15	11	8	8	0
2	2	18	0	11	0	31	2	94	3	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	5	0	7	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
3	12	61	12	46	11	110	35	76	18	12	9	8	0
Thasra.													
0	2	6	2	6	1	12	5	...	2	4	3	2	0
1	0	7	0	2	5	10	5	...	0	3	1	1	1
0	2	9	3	9	7	18	12	60	2	7	3	1	0
0	0	3	0	0	1	3	1	...	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	11	0	4	2	16	2	...	4	1	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
2	4	36	5	21	16	59	25	70	8	15	7	5	1

XI.

SHOWING the Birth, Death, and Betrothal Rates, and Average Age at Betrothal, for the Lewa Kunbi Caste, deduced from Registers of 1871-72

No.	Names of Talukas.	Births.						Deaths.						Betrothals.			Average age at betrothal of	
		Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.							
		No.	Total Population.	Rate per *Mille.*	No.	Total Population.	Rate per *Mille.*	No.	Population of Boys.	Rate per *Mille.*	No.	Population of Girls.	Rate per *Mille.*	No.	Population.	Rate per *Mille.*	Boys.	Girls.
1	Anand	594	38,727	15	583	38,727	15	417	8,055	52	395	5,813	68	569	38,727	15	14·4	8·9
2	Borsad	426	30,448	14	388	30.448	13	274	5,380	51	223	3,874	58	406	30,448	13	12·9	8·1
3	Kapadvanj	44	3,052	14	40	3,052	13	33	535	62	24	468	51	46	3,052	15	15·8	8·1
4	Matar	189	11,286	17	179	11,286	16	106	1,984	53	108	1,391	77	198	11,286	18	16·9	10·4
5	Mehmudabad ...	144	7,500	19	112	7,500	15	93	1,179	79	81	1,063	76	120	7,500	16	14·9	9·1
6	Nariad	540	30,872	18	501	30,872	16	388	5,411	72	370	3,997	90	466	30,872	15	14·5	8·8
7	Thasra	162	9,691	17	135	9,691	14	71	1,740	41	66	1,423	46	83	9,691	8	15·7	9·
	Total Zillah ...	2,099	131,576	16	1,938	131,576	15	1,382	24,284	57	1,167	18,029	65	1,888	131,576	14	15·	8·9

XII.

Percentage divided from above.

No.	Names of Talukas.	Lewa Caste.	
		Births—Female to 100 Male.	Deaths under 12 years—Female to 100 Male.
1	Anand	98	94
2	Borsad	91	81
3	Kapadvanj	97	73
4	Matar	94	102
5	Mehmudabad	77	87
6	Nariad	93	95
7	Thasra	85	92
	Total Zillah...	92	91

XIII.

SHOWING Birth, Death, and Betrothal Rates, and Average Age at Betrothal, for the Kurwa Kunbi Caste, deduced from Registers of 1871-72.

No.	Name of Taluka.	Births.						Deaths.						Betrothals.			Average age at Berothal of	
		Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.							
		No.	Total Population.	Rate per *Mille.*	No.	Total Population.	Rate per *Mille.*	No.	Population of Boys.	Rate per *Mille.*	No.	Population of Girls.	Rate per *Mille.*	No.	Total Population.	Rate per *Mille.*	Boys.	Girls.
1	Anand	3	177	·17	2	177	11	0	27	...	1	21	49	...	177	...	...	...
2	Borsad	18	1,365	13	18	1,365	13	7	242	28	8	217	37	...	1,365	...	...	...
3	Kapadvanj	90	4,644	19	73	4,644	16	45	969	46	48	846	56	1	4,644	...	1	2·5
4	Matar	31	2,057	15	26	2,057	12	15	311	48	14	311	45	...	2,057	...	...	...
5	Mehmudabad ...	44	3,148	14	50	3,148	16	21	508	41	19	494	38	...	3,148	...	...	...
6	Nariad	18	867	21	12	867	14	9	158	57	8	145	55	...	867	...	...	...
7	Thasra	8	550	15	15	550	27	7	97	72	5	84	59	1	550	2	20	8
	Total Zillah ...	212	12,808	16	196	12,808	15	104	2,312	45	103	2,118	48	2	12,808	...	11·5	5·2

XIV.

Percentages derived from the above.

No.	Name of Taluka.	Kurwa Caste.	
		Births—Females to 100 Male.	Deaths—Females to 100 Males.
1	Anand	66	.....
2	Borsad	100	114
3	Kapadvanj	81	107
4	Matar	84	93
5	Mehmudabad	114	90
6	Nariad	66	88
7	Thasra	187	71
	Total Zillah...	92	99

XV.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Kunbi, Rajput, and other Hindu and Mussulman Child-population.

No.	Name of Taluka.	Kunbi Children.			Rajput Children.			Other Hindu Children.			Mussulman Children.		
		Males.	Females.	Girls to 100 Boys.	Males.	Females.	Girls to 100 Boys.	Males.	Females.	Girls to 100 Boys.	Males.	Females.	Girls to 100 Boys.
1	Anand	8,082	5,834	72	921	793	86	18,104	14,667	75	2,381	1,819	76
2	Borsad	5,622	4,091	73	1,248	1,112	89	20,641	16,928	82	1,538	1,301	85
3	Kapadvanj	1,504	1,314	87	123	108	88	15,316	13,042	85	1,714	1,629	95
4	Matar	2,295	1,702	74	736	600	81	10,816	9,124	89	1,594	1,266	79
5	Mehmudabad	1,687	1,557	92	402	361	89	13,140	10,937	83	1,428	1,124	78
6	Nariad	5,569	4,142	74	464	373	80	20,802	16,448	79	3,816	3,017	79
7	Thasra	1,837	1,507	82	315	218	69	13,862	11,597	84	1,892	1,627	86
	Total Zillah ..	26,596	20,147	76	4,209	3,565	85	112,681	92,743	82	14,363	11,783	82

XVI.

GAUMWAR STATEMENT showing all ascertainable details about Betrothals in the Leva and Kurwa Kunbi Castes.

No.	Names of Villages.	Cases in which Girl has been paid for.						Cases in which she has received Dowry.						Cases altogether free from expense to either party.			Remarks.
		Betrothals.			Sum in Rs.			Betrothals			Amount of Dowry.						
		Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total	
	TALUKA ANAND																
	I.—Lewa Kunbis.																
1	Ajurpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	16	
2	Anand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	48	63	
3	Aras ...	1	...	1	600	600	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	
4	Aseepura ...	1	...	1	200	200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	
5	Bhatpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
6	Bhurora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	
7	Bherdwa ...	5	...	5	200	100	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
8	Bhaluj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	16	
9	Bhojkuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	
10	Beechree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
11	Boriavee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	25	27	
12	Budapura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
13	Chikodra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	
14	Danjeepura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
15	Dhorlee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
16	Gamree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
17	Gana ...	1	...	1	200	200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	14	
18	Gora ...	1	...	1	800	800	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
19	Humidpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
20	Hargoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
21	Jakla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
22	Jitoria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	
23	Kasur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	
34	Kandulee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	
25	Kankuwa ...	2	...	2	900	900	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	Kawnpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
27	Koonjrao ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	
28	Kurrumsud ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	20	
29	Kumboluj ...	2	...	2	1800	500	1150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	
30	Lambuwell ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12	
31	Lingra ...	3	...	3	800	200	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	
32	Megwa Budapura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	
33	Megwa Gana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
34	Mogur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	
35	Naphar Talpud ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	13	
36	Naphar Wanto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
37	Nawlee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	21	29	
38	Ode ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	19	122	
39	Oomreth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	18	22	
40	Punsora ...	4	...	4	700	350	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	

XVI.—*continued.*

No.	Names of Villages.	Cases in which Girl has been paid for.						Cases in which she has received Dowry.						Cases altogether free from expense to either party.			Remarks
		Betrothals.			Sum in Rs.			Betrothals.			Amount of Dowry.						
		Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	
	TALUKA ANAND—*contd.*																
41	Purwut ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
42	Raha Tuiao ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
43	Rasnol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	
44	Ruttunpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
45	Sarsa	1	...	1	125	125	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	18	22	
46	Seelee ...	1	...	1	400	400	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
47	Sundulpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	
48	Surelee	1	...	1	1300	1300	1300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
49	Sundesur... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	
50	Samurkhan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	13	
51	Turnol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	
52	Thamun Tulpud ...	1	...	1	500	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	16	
53	Ardee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
54	Uhima	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	
55	Unklawudee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
56	Vehra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	13	
57	Wasud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	
58	Wanskylia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
59	Wugasee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	3	
60	Wurod	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	17	17	
61	Wunsol	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	12	14	
62	Walasun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	
		24	...	24	1800	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	427	643	
	TALUKA BORSAD																
1	Borsad	10	...	10	3000	150	735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Buwanipuri ...	1	...	1	800	800	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Kunbha	1	...	1	500	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Pamole	4	...	4	200	200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In two cases the boys' father provided house and land.
4	Paluj	3	...	3	900	400	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Peeplav	5	...	5	300	200	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Raluj	7	...	7	700	500	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Rungaipura ...	5	...	5	1200	400	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Seenglav	1	...	1	800	800	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Ularsa	10	...	10	1800	800	1130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Virsud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Wudelee	1	...	1	150	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		48	...	48	3000	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

XVI.—*continued.*

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		Betrothals.		Sum in Rs.				Betrothals.		Amount of Dowry.							
		Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	
	TALUKA KAPADVANJ.																
1	Antrolee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	9	9	
2	Budulpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
3	Bhatera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	
4	Chicklore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	
5	Chimpial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
6	Daput ...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
7	Fulchutrapura	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
8	Leesoondra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	
9	Mirzapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	
10	Pithaee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	
11	Salore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	2	3	
12	Sawlee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	
13	Shahpur ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
14	Singalee ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
15	Suralee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	
16	Wurudla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	98	108	
	TALUKA MATAR.																
1	Alindra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	500	100	227	...	7	7	
2	Asamlee ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
3	Antrolee ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
4	Arewa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	
5	Chandna ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	
6	Chulindra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
7	Dewatuj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	200	200	200	...	17	17	
8	Gorad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	
9	Govindpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
10	Gurmala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
11	Gobluj ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	
12	Hirnuj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
13	Huriala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
14	Kawnpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	225	150	195	1	4	5	
15	Jijka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	
16	Khandulee	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	200	50	121	...	3	3	
17	Kosiel ...	...	1	...	1	500	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
18	Kurialapura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	
19	Limbasee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	
20	Luwal ...	...	2	...	2	500	200	350	1	...	1	200	200	200	...	...	...
21	Machiel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
22	Matur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	10	
23	Moruj ...	..	1	...	1	400	400	400	...	...	...	..	...	...	13	13	
24	Mulapura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	

XVI.—*continued.*

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		Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	
	TALUKA MATAR—*continued.*																
25	Muliatuj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
26	Murala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
27	Nugrama ...	1	...	1	500	500	500	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
28	Nuwagam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	
29	Nandolee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	2	
30	Pansolee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
31	Peepria ...	5	...	5	600	300	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	
32	Poonaj ...	1	...	1	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
33	Rudoo Tulpud	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	..	1	200	200	200	6	9	15	
34	Rusikpura...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	
35	Singarwara	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	...	4	200	200	200	...	...	...	
36	Sundhana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	15	15	
37	Sokra ...	...	...		...	...	...	1	...	1	100	100	100	...	5	5	
38	Tranja ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	5	
39	Traj ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	
40	Oondhela ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	
41	Wawree ...	3	...	3	400	100	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
42	Wudala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
43	Wunsur ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	11	
		14	...	14	600	100	...	33	...	33	500	50	...	22	230	252	
	TALUKA MEHMUDABAD.																
1	Bavra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	2	
2	Chapra ...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
3	Dajeepura...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9	
4	Jallia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
5	Kachaee...	3	...	3	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
6	Kartrudge	1	...	1	300	300	300	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	13	17	
7	Kesra ...	6	...	6	300	100	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
8	Kaira ...	3	...	3	300	300	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	
9	Koona ...	4	...	4	300	200	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	4	
10	Kutukpura	1	...	1	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	
11	Mahij ...	2	...	2	500	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	
12	Makowa ...	2	...	2	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	
13	Mehmudabad	2	...	2	1400	225	812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	
14	Mulatuj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
15	Raska ...	2	...	2	500	400	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	
16	Richole ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	
17	Rusoolpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	13	15	
18	Roondun ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	

XVI.—*continued.*

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	TALUKA MEHMUDABAD—*continued.*																
19	Sarsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
20	Sankhej ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	
21	Sihoonj ...	17	...	17	300	50	191	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	24	27	
22	Soundha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	
23	Sursuvnee...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	
24	Sumadra ...	4	...	4	700	440	453	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	
25	Uklacha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7	11	18	
26	Ureree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	15	
27	Virole ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	
28	Wantwallee ...	6	...	6	800	500	666	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	18	
29	Wumalee	1	...	1	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
30	Wunsolee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	9	7	16	
31	Wunsol Sounda ...	3	3	6	150	100	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
32	Wursola	1	..	1	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	19	
		63	3	66	1400	50	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	82	185	267	
	TALUKA NARIAD.																
1	Akrole	1	..	1	50	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	
2	Aleena	2	...	2	300	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	41	49	
3	Alindra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	
4	Baumolee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
5	Bhaner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
6	Bilodra	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	
7	Bhoomus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	2	
8	Bhoomee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
9	Bugroo	2	...	2	700	700	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	
10	Bulol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	...	...	1	6	7	
11	Choonel	...	...	...	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	19	28	
12	Chucklasee ...	7	...	7	100	100	628	4	...	...	250	100	162	5	19	24	
13	Chulalee	1	...	1	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	
14	Dawuda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	
15	Dhundoree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
16	Dubhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	19	32	
17	Duwapura. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	4	
18	Duntalee	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
19	Dumral	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	11	
20	Dudoosur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	
21	Gogawara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
22	Goothal	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	

XVI.—*continued.*

No.	Names of Villages.	Cases in which Girl has been paid for.						Cases in which she has received Dowry.						Cases altogether free from expense to either party.			Remarks.
		Betrothals.		Sum of Rs.				Betrothals.		Amount of dowry.							
		Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	
	TALUKA NARIAD—*continued.*																
23	Hathuj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
24	Hirunj ...	5	...	5	500	300	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	
25	Hujatia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
26	Keriavee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9	
27	Khoontuj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	12	
28	Kumla ...	3	...	3	1200	1200	1200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
29	Kudol Wudee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	18	
30	Kudol Nanee ...	1	...	1	400	400	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	16	
31	Kunjaree ...	6	...	6	1000	200	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	
32	Kunjora ...	4	...	4	1200	700	1025	2	...	2	200	100	150	...	4	4	
33	Mahuda	1	...	1	400	400	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	17	
34	Mehmoodabad M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
35	Mitral	3	...	3	100	75	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	13	
36	Mometpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
37	Molel	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	200	200	200	18	17	35	
38	Mooluj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
39	Mungrolee ...	2	...	2	150	100	125	1	...	1	100	100	100	...	2	2	
40	Mungulpur ...	1	...	1	200	200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	Murera	2	...	2	200	200	200	1	...	1	100	100	100	...	1	1	
42	Mungerpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
43	Nugwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
44	Nudgam	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	50	50	50	...	2	2	
45	Nursunda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	23	35	
46	Nuwagam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
47	Ootursounda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	40	102	
48	Patee Hirjee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	
49	Do. Ruttonji ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
50	Do. Luckawar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100	50	75	4	2	6	
51	Do. Killidaree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	2	37	
52	Do. Karkurkad...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	8	33	
53	Do. Chucklasee...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	8	103	
54	Do. Ulard ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
55	Peeplug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	
56	Peeplata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	10	
57	Phinav	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	18	23	
58	Roop-pura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
59	Sapula	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100	100	100	...	...	...	
60	Shastapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	
61	Sehree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
62	Shunalee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	
63	Sirgalee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	
64	Sordpur	6	...	6	1300	200	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	
65	Sulloon Tulpud ...	2	...	2	500	400	450	1	...	1	700	700	700	...	1	1	
66	Surasamul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	

XVI.—*continued.*

No.	Names of Villages.	Cases in which Girl has been paid for.						Cases in which she has received Dowry.						Cases altogether free from expense to either party.			Remarks.
		Betrothals.			Sum of Rs.			Betrothals.			Amount of Dowry.						
		Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	
	TALUKA NARIAD—*continued.*																
67	Turnia	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	
68	Thoondel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
69	Undhuj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	
70	Urera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	
71	Vina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
72	Wälla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	
73	Wasna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	
74	Wuletwa	1	...	1	50	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	
75	Wurthul	1	...	1	700	700	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
76	Wurthal	4	...	1	1200	350	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	
		58	...	58	1300	50	..	17	...	17	700	50	...	348	576	924	
	TALUKA THASRA.																
1	Agurwa	1	...	1	200	200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
2	Ajrolee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
3	Bhurthuree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	
4	Bulara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	26	28	
5	Dabsur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	
6	Dacore	7	...	7	1000	400	680	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	20	23	
7	Doondadra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	31	41	
8	Dubalee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
9	Gohuj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	10	
10	Goomuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
11	Gurgal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	
12	Kalsur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	14	
13	Konee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	
14	Kosum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
15	Vijapur Tulpud ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
16	Kurgodra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	8	
17	Malwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	
18	Metana Muada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	
19	Menpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	
20	Nes... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	3	2	5	
21	Palee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	
22	Paluja	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
23	Peepulwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	2	
24	Pilole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	

XVI.—*continued.*

No.	Names of Villages.	Cases in which Girl has been paid for.						Cases in which she has received Dowry.						Cases altogether free from expense to either party			Remarks.
		Betrothals.			Sum in Rs.			Betrothals.			Amount of Dowry.						
		Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	
	TALUKA THASRA—*continued.*																
25	Pudal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	26	29	
26	Rania ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
27	Rusoolpur Pudal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	
28	Ruckial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	
29	Rustoompura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	2	2	
30	Rojwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
31	Oodmatpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
32	Sandelee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	
33	Shunadra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	
34	Soonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	
35	Sooee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	
36	Thasra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11	
37	Ungaree Kusbo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	
38	Ungaree Parya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	22	
39	Umbov ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	17	
40	Ujrala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	13	
41	Vijole ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
42	Wangrolee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	
43	Warud ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	
44	Wunotee ...	2	...	2	600	500	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	15	
45	Wullopura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
46	Wujewal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	18	22	
47	Wunora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
		10	...	10	1000	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	400	449	
	TALUKA KAPADVANJ.																
	II.—KURWA KUNBIS																
1	Amliara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
2	Antrolee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	39	41	
3	Betawara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	
4	Chelawut ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
5	Dusulwarra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	
6	Dyup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	34	35	
7	Duntalee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	53	
8	Fagwell ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	11	
9	Juloeea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	
10	Kawnpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
11	Kosum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
12	Kulajee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	
13	Kapadvanj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80	

XVI.—*continued.*

No.	Names of Villages.	Cases in which Girl has been paid for.						Cases in which she has received Dowry.						Cases altogether free from expense to either party			Remarks.
		Betrothals.			Sum in Rs.			Betrothals.			Amount of Dowry.						
		Simple Marriage.	Seta Tehkaroo.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Simple M	Seta Tehkaroo.	Total.	
	TALUKA KAPADVANJ—*continued.*																
14	Kuthlal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	Three cases of marriage to bunch of flowers.
15	Kuthana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	84	87	
16	Letur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	
17	Mahometpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
18	Nuwagam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	62	
19	Porda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	
20	Rowdawut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	12	
21	Soena ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	
22	Tayubpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	
23	Torna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	106	128	Six cases of marriage to bunch of flowers.
24	Uloa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	
25	Unara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31	
26	Untisur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	39	
27	Uproojee ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	713	743	
	TALUKA MATAR.																
1	Bulara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	18	18	Four cases of marriage to bunch of flowers.
2	Dethlee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
3	Durora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
4	Hejrawud ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	19	23	
5	Kulolee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	30	30	
6	Kurantee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
7	Kunera ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	
8	Meluj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	
9	Moruj ...	...	4	..	4	400	200	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33	
10	Mulapura .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
11	Naeka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	50	50	50	41	14	55
12	Puruj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	16	16
13	Ruttunpur	...	2	...	2	300	300	300	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	4	4
14	Rudoo Tulpud	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
15	Warsung .	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2

XVI.—*concluded.*

No.	Names of Villages.	Cases in which Girl has been paid for.						Cases in which she has received Dowry.						Cases altogether free from expense to either party			Remarks.
		Betrothals.		Sum in Rs.				Betrothals.		Amount of Dowry.							
		Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	
	TALUKA MEHMUDABAD.																
1	Biruj	5		5	250	50	145							25	25	50	
2	Charumna M.														6	6	
3	Dajeepura														1	1	
4	Kaira	21		21	200	50	92							2	24	26	
5	Katrudge														1	1	
6	Kunij													64		64	
7	Kulolee														14	14	
8	Lallee													57		57	
9	Mulatuj														14	14	
10	Nenpur	4		4										1	37	38	One case of marriage to a bunch of flowers.
11	Sadra	2		2	300	200	250							5	15	20	Three ditto and two formal marriages to men with immediate divorcement.
12	Wasna Margia													8	32	40	
13	Sankhej													1		1	
44	Sunsolee														14	14	
15	Wunsol Sounda													7	3	10	
16	Wurudla							3		3				3	12	15	
		28	28		300	50		3		3				173	198	371	
	TALUKA NARIAD																
1	Bhaner													8	64	72	
2	Gogawura													3	28	31	
3	Kayiuj														7	7	
														11	99	110	
	TALUKA THASRA.																
1	Bordee														12	12	
2	Chetursoomba													2	8	10	
3	Ekulwelo														18	18	
4	Kosum														3	3	
5	Rusoolpur														16	16	
														2	57	59	

XVII.

TALUKAWAR ABSTRACT of No. XVI.—Kurwa Caste.

No.	Names of Talookas.	Cases in which Girl has been paid for.						Cases in which she has received Dowry.						Cases altogether free of expenses to both parties.			Remarks.
		Betrothals.		Sum.				Betrothal		Amount.							
		Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	
1	Anand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Borsad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Kapadvanj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	713	743	
4	Matar ...	6	6	400	200	...	4	...	4	50	50	...	48	172	220		
5	Mehmudabad	28	28	300	50	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	173	198	371		
6	Nariad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	99	110	
7	Thasra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	57	59	
	Total Zillah...	34	...	34	400	50	...	7	...	7	50	50	...	264	1,239	1,503	

XVIII.

TALUKAWAR ABSTRACT of No. XVI.—Lewa Caste.

No.	Names of Talukas.	Cases in which Girl has been paid for.						Cases in which she has received Dowry.						Cases free of expense to both parties.			Remarks.
		Betrothals.		Sum.				Betrothals.		Amount.							
		Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Simple Marriage.	Sata Tehkaroo.	Total.	
1	Anand ...	24	...	24	1,800	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	427	643	
2	Borsad ...	48	...	48	3,000	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Kapadvanj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	98	108	
4	Matar ...	14	...	14	500	100	...	33	...	33	500	50	...	22	230	252	
5	Mehmudabad	63	3	66	1,400	50	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	82	185	267	
6	Nariad ...	58	...	58	1,300	50	...	17	...	17	700	50	...	348	576	924	
7	Thasra ...	10	...	10	1,000	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	400	449	
	Total Zillah...	217	3	220	3,000	50	...	52	...	52	700	50	...	727	1,916	2,643	

Act No. VIII. of 1870.

An Act for the prevention of the murder of Female Infants.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the murder of female infants is believed to be commonly committed in certain parts of British India; and whereas it is necessary to make better provision for the prevention of the said offence; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power to take measures under Act in particular districts.

1. If it shall appear to the Local Government that the said offence is commonly committed in any District, or by any class, or family, or persons residing therein, the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, declare, by notification published in the official *Gazette*, and in such other manner as the Local Government shall direct, that measures for the prevention of such offence shall be taken under this Act, in such District, or in respect of such class, or family, or persons.

The notification shall define the limits of such district, or shall specify the class, or family, or persons to whom such notification is to be deemed to apply.

Power to make rules.

2. When such notification shall have been published as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Local Government, subject to the provisions of section three, from time to time to make rules consistent with this Act, for all or any of the following purposes:—

(1.) For making and maintaining registers of births, marriages, and deaths occurring in such district, or in or among the class, family, or persons to whom such notification has been made applicable; and for making, from time to time, a census of such persons, or of any other persons residing within such district.

(2.) For the entertainment of any police force in excess of the ordinary fixed establishment of police, or for the entertainment of any officers or servants for the purpose of preventing or detecting the murder of female infants in such district, or in or among such class, family or persons, or for carrying out any of the provisions of this Act.

(3.) For prescribing how and by whom information shall be given to the proper officers of all births, marriages, and deaths occurring or about to occur in such district, or in or among such class, family, or persons.

(4.) For the regulation and limitation of expenses incurred by any person to whom such notification applies on account of the celebration of marriage or of any ceremony or custom connected therewith.

(5.) For regulating the manner in which all or any of the expenses incurred in carrying into effect rules made under this section shall be recovered from all or any of the inhabitants of such district, or from the persons to whom such notification is applicable.

(6.) For defining the duties of any officer or servant appointed to carry out any rule made under this section.

Confirmation and publication of rules.

3. No rule or alteration made under section two shall take effect until it shall have been confirmed by the Governor General of India in Council and published in the *Gazette of India*, and also in the local *Gazette*.

Copies of every such rule shall be affixed in such places, and shall be distributed in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

Punishment for breach of rules.

4. Whoever disobeys any such rule shall, on conviction before any officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

5. Nothing in this Act, or in any rule made and published as aforesaid, shall prevent any person from being prosecuted and punished under any other law for any offence punishable under this Act: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Power to place neglected childern under supervision.

6. If it appears to the Magistrate of the District that any person to whom the notification mentioned in section one applies, neglects to make proper provision for the maintenance of any female child for whose maintenance he is legally responsible, and that the life or health of such child is thereby endangered, such Magistrate may in his discretion place the child under such supervision as he may think proper, and shall, if necessary, remove the child from the custody of such person.

The Magistrate of the District may order him to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of the child at such monthly rate not

exceeding fifty rupees as to such Magistrate shall seem reasonable, and if such person wilfully neglects to comply with such order, such Magistrate may for every breach of the order, by warrant direct the amount due to be levied in manner provided by section sixty-one of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Nothing in this section shall affect the powers of Magistrates under section three hundred and sixteen of the same Code.

Extent of Act.

7. This Act shall, in the first instance, extend only to the North-Western Provinces, to the Panjáb, and to Oudh; but the Governor General of India in Council may by order extend it to any part of the territories (other than Oudh) under the immediate administration of the Government of India: and the Governor of Madras in Council, the Governor of Bombay in Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, may severally by order extend it to any part of the territories under their respective governments.

Every order under this section made by the Governor General of India in Council shall be published in the *Gazette of India*. Every other order made under this section shall be published in the local official *Gazette*.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1871.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following Rules made under Section 2, Act VIII. of 1870, and applied, as per Notification dated 21st December 1870, in the General Department, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 22nd December 1870, page 1346, to the Lewa and Kurwa Kunbee Castes in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts under the Government of Bombay.

1. For the purposes of Act VIII. of 1870, there shall be formed, in each of the Districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira, an Infanticide Fund which shall consist of—

I.	Fees for the registration of	births ...	)	of members of the castes of
II.	Do.	„ deaths ...	(	Kurwa and Lewa Kunbees
III.	Do.	„ betrothals.	(	residing in any portion of
IV.	Do.	„ marriages.	)	the above districts.

2. In each Talooka there shall be one or more officers, appointed by Government, who shall be styled Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in the Kurwa and Lewa Kunbee castes. Each Registrar shall hold his office in such places as the Collector of the District may appoint. He shall register in such books, and according to such forms as may be ordered by the Collector, all notices of births, deaths, betrothals, marriages, and re-marriages, in the above castes, as may be brought to him by members of those castes, for registration. He shall receive the authorized fees and credit them to the Infanticide Fund in such way as the Collector may direct. He shall immediately report to the Collector, or to such officer as he may name, all unregistered births, deaths, betrothals, marriages, and re-marriages which may come to his knowledge. He shall, on receiving the report of the death of a female child, proceed immediately to the house in company with the village Police Patel or a Police Officer not below the grade of Head Constable. If they be satisfied that the death arose from natural causes, the Registrar shall give a written permission to remove the body for burial or cremation. If either the Registrar or Police Officer entertain any doubt, the matter shall be handed over to the Police Officer for disposal according to law.

3. It shall be the duty of the undermentioned persons, members of the Kurwa and Lewa Kunbee castes, and resident at the time in the above Districts, to report as below to the Registrar of the Talooka or

Town in which he may be resident, the fact of any birth, death, betrothal, marriage, or re-marriage, which he is hereby liable to report.

Birth.—The father of the child : in his absence, the nearest male relative; if none present in the village or town, then the nearest female relative so present.

Death.—Of a child, as for a birth. Of an adult female, the husband : in his absence the nearest male relative on the husband's side ; if none present in the village or town, then the nearest female relative of the wife so present.

The above births and deaths to be reported within 12 hours of their occurrence, except the deaths of female children, which must be reported within one hour ; and no such female child shall be removed for burial or cremation, without the written permission of the Talooka or Town Registrar.

Betrothal.—The parents or nearest of kin of bride and bridegroom, with said bride and bridegroom, and with a copy of the contract of betrothal (Vihwa Lekh) within 48 hours of the making of the contract.

Marriage.—The same as for betrothal.

Re-marriage.—The bride and bridegroom within 48 hours.

4. The undermentioned fees shall be paid by the above-mentioned persons at the time of reporting the above births, deaths, betrothals, marriages, and re-marriages :—

Birth, 4 annas.

Death, 4 annas.

Betrothal, 1 Rupee from the parents of the bride.

1 Rupee from those of the bridegroom.

Marriage, do. do.

Re-marriage, 1 Rupee from the bridegroom.

5. It shall be the duty of every male member of the above castes to furnish to such person as Government may direct, in any form approved by Government, any information it may require as to the number, age, sex, &c., of members of his family or of his caste, living in his house or under his control.

6. Should Government consider necessary, for the purposes mentioned in Clause 3 of Section 2 of Act VIII. of 1870, that any Police force in excess of the ordinary fixed establishment, or any officers or servants be entertained, it shall be lawful for the Collector to assess on the class, family, or persons, among whom the above Police officers or

servants are to be employed, the amount of pay for such Police officers and servants as Government may from time to time fix. The assessment shall be levied as a revenue demand by the Collector.

7. The following shall be the scale of expenses to be incurred for the celebration of marriages, and any ceremony or custom connected therewith, among the members of the Kurwa and Lewa Kunbee castes and no other payment of any description shall be made or received :—

I.—The father of the bride shall not give to the father of the bridegroom a Chandla (dowry) of more than from Rupee 1 to Rs. 100. This shall be given at such time as the parties may agree on before the marriage.

II.—The father of the bride shall not pay to the father of the bridegroom more than from Rupee 1 to Rs. 10 for cocoanuts in the marriage procession.

III.—The father of the bride shall not pay more for "Mosaloo" than from Rupee 1 to Rs. 10 at the time of the marriage procession.

IV.—At the time of the marriage ceremonies in the Chowree, the father of the bride shall not pay more to the bridegroom than from Rupee 1 to Rs. 10 as Chero Jhularmunee (holding his mother-in-law's garment).

V.—In return the bridegroom's father shall not pay more to the bride than from Rupee 1 to Rs. 10 as Ornee (the bride's garment).

VI.—When husband and wife leave for the husband's house, the bride's father shall not pay more to the bridegroom's father than Rs. 5 for Mahee Matla (earthen pot filled with sweetmeat).

VII.—The bride's father shall, on her reaching her parents-in-law's house, not pay the father of the bridegroom more than from Rupee 1 to Rs. 5 as Pugee Purna (a form of salutation made by a bride to her mother-in-law).

VIII.—On the wife's return to her own home, her father shall pay her husband's father not more than from Rupee 1 to Rs. 10 as Poorut (leave to return).

IX.—When the wife returns to her husband's house after giving birth to her first child, her father shall give her not more than from Rupee 1 to Rs. 11 for ornaments, clothes, &c. This is called Jeeanoo (first pregnancy).

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